

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Louis Place Historic District

other names/site number Union Addition

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 21st Street, 22nd Street, 23rd Street, 25th Street, Benton Street,
Montgomery Street, North Market Street, Rauschenbach Avenue, St. Louis Avenue N/A not for
publication

city or town St. Louis N/A vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis City code 510 zip code 63107

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Mark A Miles
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles, Deputy SHPO

July 12, 2011
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

St. Louis Place Historic District
Name of Property

St. Louis City, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 114 | 23 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | district |
| 1 | 0 | site |
| 0 | 1 | structure |
| 19 | 19 | object |
| 134 | 43 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

RELIGION/religious facility

EDUCATION/school

COMMERCE/TRADE/store

INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility

LANDSCAPE/park

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

RELIGION/religious facility

EDUCATION/school

COMMERCE/TRADE/store

COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse

LANDSCAPE/park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Romanesque Revival

Second Empire

Modern Movement

Queen Anne

Late Victorian

foundation: Stone, concrete

walls: Brick, stone, wood, metal, stucco

roof: Asphalt, composite

other: _____

St. Louis Place Historic District
Name of Property

St. Louis City, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE/European

Period of Significance

1850-1955

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

May, Charles F./architect

Nolte, Edward J./architect

Jamieson & Spear/architects

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

St. Louis Place Historic District
Name of Property

St. Louis City, Missouri
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 58 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|-----------------|---|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | <u>15</u> | <u>742 700</u> | <u>4282 000</u> | 3 | <u>15</u> | <u>743 530</u> | <u>4282 040</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u>15</u> | <u>743 330</u> | <u>4282 240</u> | 4 | <u>15</u> | <u>743 260</u> | <u>4281 300</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michael R. Allen/Director and Lindsey Derrington/Architectural Historian

organization Preservation Research Office date February 7, 2011

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city or town St. Louis state MO zip code 63118

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:**
 - A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs.**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached.

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

Summary

The St. Louis Place Historic District is a largely residential urban historic district of moderate to high density located just northwest of downtown St. Louis, Missouri. The historic district contains the last remaining portion of the city's Union Addition of 1850 that has sufficient integrity to be listed as a unified district as well as four blocks added when the adjacent city reservoir was subdivided. The major landscape feature of the linear St. Louis Place Park and the cohesive architectural character of wide St. Louis Avenue provide strong visual anchors to the historic character of the district, and provide a T-shaped center to the boundary. The district conveys the architectural traits that provide significance for Community Planning and Development as well as Ethnic Heritage/German.

Boundaries are irregular but roughly follow N. 20th and N. 21st streets on the east, Maiden Lane and Madison Street on the south, N. 22nd Street on the west, the alley south of St. Louis Avenue and the alley south of Montgomery Street on the south, Parnell Avenue on the west, the alley north of University Street and the alley north of St. Louis Avenue on the north, N. 22nd Street on the west and the south face of Hebert Street west of N. 22nd Street. The boundary encompasses all of seven city blocks and portions, mostly halves, of nine others. The district includes 132 contributing resources, 112 of which are buildings, 44 non-contributing resources, 25 of which are buildings, and 55 vacant lots. Most of the contributing resources are 19th and 20th century buildings and outbuildings, but also included are stone base and retaining walls and iron fences as well as St. Louis Place Park. Most of the non-contributing resources count consists of outbuildings and fences, but the significant number of vacant lots is an integrity factor that requires detailed justification of this boundary (see **Integrity**, below, as well as Section 10, **Boundary Justification**).

The 134 contributing resources are comprised of 49 buildings built as single dwellings, 29 buildings built as multiple dwellings, 3 churches, 3 industrial or warehouse buildings, 2 corner two-part commercial buildings, 2 school buildings, 1 former market (Reservoir Market at 2516 N. 22nd Street), 1 fire station (Fire Station No. 5 at 2123 North Market Street), 1 recreational building (the shelter at 2820 N. 21st Street), 1 clubhouse (the Home Crescent Club building at 2200 St. Louis Avenue, later Strassberger's Conservatory), 1 funeral home chapel (2219 St. Louis Avenue), 1 public park (St. Louis Place Park), 15 garages and outbuildings and 19 objects. Two previously listed school buildings (comprising the Frank P. Blair School) are included in the district. The majority of contributing properties are residential buildings.

Most of the 43 non-contributing resources were built outside of the period of significance, and include a religious educational building built in 1958 (behind Greeley Presbyterian Church at 2246 St. Louis Avenue), two park facilities built in the 1970s, two warehouses built in 1973 (flanking the Reservoir Market building at 2516 N. 22nd Street) and 7 single dwellings built in 1971 and 1972. Other non-contributing resources are one house refaced in simulated masonry (2243 St. Louis Avenue), a warehouse whose original section dates to 1948 but has been greatly expanded after the period of significance (2524 St. Louis Avenue), a large garage building (2140 Hebert Street), a fragment of a house (2518 St. Louis Avenue), 17 outbuildings and 19 non-contributing fences. While many buildings have been demolished, few new buildings have been built since the period of significance, leaving the streetscapes nearly devoid of clashing modern architecture.

The majority of contributing properties are residential buildings built between 1870 and 1930 in the prevalent and somewhat eclectic range of Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements or in revival styles commonly used across St. Louis neighborhoods developing at the same time. At the extremes are the early Italianate Reservoir Market at 2516 N. 22nd Street, presumed to date to 1865, and the Modern Movement Fire Station No. 5 at 2123 North Market Street built in 1952. However, due to the

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

restricted boundary of the district, most of the district's buildings are two- or three-story residential buildings within a consistent range of materials, masonry construction and styles. In fact, 108 of the 134 contributing buildings are assigned to the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements style, inclusive of residential buildings of both single- and multiple-family configurations as well as two-part commercial buildings and industrial buildings. Other styles represented are Second Empire, 15 residential buildings; Italianate, 5 residential buildings; Romanesque Revival or Richardsonian Romanesque, 4 residential buildings and 1 clubhouse; Gothic Revival, 3 churches and 1 chapel; Late Victorian, 2 school buildings and 1 residential building; Queen Anne, 1 residential building; Craftsman/Bungalow, 3 residential buildings; and Modern Movement, 1 recreational building, all or part of 2 industrial buildings and 1 fire station. There are a few American Foursquare houses on Rauschenbach and St. Louis Avenues. Additionally some resources have had alterations after construction that have added stylistically inconsistent elements. Most of these alterations took place during the period of significance and do not impact integrity. Buildings with major alterations outside of the period of significance are non-contributing.

This nomination includes as contributing resources 15 stone base and retaining walls that run at the sidewalk line in front of contributing residences, 1 tall brick wall, and 3 surviving wrought iron fences also at the sidewalk line. These are considered objects in the resource count. These objects are considered contributing because they are intact parts of the built environment that convey the preoccupation with privacy of many of St. Louis Place's wealthier residents. These walls and fences are integral to the historic character of the residences and churches they shield from the sidewalks. Non-contributing fences and base walls are also counted.

Setting

The St. Louis Place Historic District consists of the area around St. Louis Place Park and St. Louis Avenue in the center of the St. Louis Place neighborhood on the near north side of St. Louis. St. Louis Place is framed by the Old North St. Louis neighborhood on the east, Carr Square and De-Soto Carr on the south, JeffVanderLou on the west and Fairground and Hyde Park on the north.¹ This entire area is platted on several divergent street grids, and largely was developed in the middle and late 19th century and early 20th century as a dense area of the city typified by large amounts of multiple-family dwellings dotted with institutional buildings, churches and synagogues, industrial plants employing area residents and commercial districts. Little of this character remains in St. Louis Place, however, due to late 20th century decline and clearance.

From 1968 until 1974, St. Louis Place and Old North St. Louis to the east were included in an official zone that the city of St. Louis designated for implementation of the federal Model Cities program.² The city demolished as many vacant buildings as it could during that period, disrupting the dense urban setting. After that program was over, various urban renewal plans have led to more demolition, including severe depletion of the area of the neighborhood south of Benton Street and west of N. 22nd Street. Old North and JeffVanderLou also experienced heavy building loss, estimated as high as 60% of the built environment of the three neighborhoods. Carr Square was cleared for a housing project in the late 1940s, and DeSoto-Carr was completely removed for the George Vaughn Homes and Pruitt-Igoe housing project. The Vaughn Homes were demolished from 2002-5 and replaced by an urban-scaled development that extends into the St. Louis Place neighborhood. This development, called Murphy Park, mixes rehabilitated historic buildings, including the former Columbia Brewery, with infill construction of compatible scale and materials. The Pruitt-Igoe site, on the other hand, is now an urban forest.

¹ These neighborhood names are the current official city neighborhood names, and not reflective of historic names or subdivision names.

² St. Louis City Plan Commission, *Saint Louis Development Program*, p. 26.

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

Despite the loss of nearly 29% of its building stock, the St. Louis Place Historic District survives as one of the strongest remaining areas that conveys the pre-urban renewal historic character of the St. Louis Place neighborhood. The area around the Columbia Brewery and the James Clemens, Jr. House on Cass Avenue comprises the existing Clemens-House Columbia Brewery Historic District (NR 7/19/1984 and 7/22/1986). The St. Liborious Historic District (NR 10/11/1979) is the neighborhood's other historic district and is located southeast of the St. Louis Place Historic District.

The district retains the linear St. Louis Place Park and the architectural character around the park, along St. Louis Avenue and on some other streets. The street grid here and in the rest of the neighborhood is intact. To the east, Old North St. Louis retains significant areas of dense historic fabric and is enjoying revitalization based on rehabilitation of historic buildings. JeffVanderLou to the west does retain small groups of surviving historic buildings. On the north, Fairground and Hyde Park retain areas of near-intact character as well as areas of some building loss. Historic rehabilitation is starting to gain traction in Hyde Park.

St. Louis Place is included in the boundaries of the current mixed-use redevelopment project approved between the city of St. Louis and a private company, Northside Regeneration LLC. The redevelopment agreement, although lacking detail, calls for retaining the remaining historic building stock of St. Louis Place and endorses the creation of a National Register of Historic Places historic district similar to this one.

Integrity

The St. Louis Place Historic District strongly possesses integrity of feeling, association, workmanship, design, materials, setting and location and reflects its development as a dense walking neighborhood largely developed in the 19th century. The nominated portion of the Union Addition subdivision retains its historic street layout and a majority of its buildings as well as connections to the German-American culture that shaped its cultural significance. Because the district is significant under Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage and under Criterion C for Community Planning and Development, integrity is assessed under two different standards. For Criterion A, setting and association are most important in the evaluation and for Criterion C design, material and workmanship are most important. Beyond those two specific analyses, this integrity evaluation requires a special examination of the setting and location. The seven aspects are discussed at length here.

The intact historic landscapes of St. Louis Place Park and St. Louis Avenue are character-defining features that help the district overcome a 29% rate of vacant lots, most of which became vacant after the period of significance. Although vacant lots face the park and St. Louis Avenue, these features provide continuous historic character that embodies both the visual qualities that are required for significance in Community Planning and Development and the spatial layout and architectural character that are required for Ethnic Heritage. Thus, most blocks that face St. Louis Place Park have continuous historic character on one side that mitigates the impact of missing buildings on the other. The landscape of St. Louis Place Park is essential to the integrity of the district.

Location

The district retains integrity of location because it retains places where significant events took place. In terms of the German-American cultural history, buildings and sites of major cultural activity remain, ranging from institutions like the Second German Swedenborgian Church to the Freie Gemeinde von Nord St. Louis. The homes where significant individuals lived remain. St. Louis Place Park, setting of

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

recreational and entertainment events key to neighborhood cultural life, remains. The integrity of location applies also to the area of development, because the physical sites built according to the Union Addition plat and the designs of architects and builders, many German-American, remain.

Design

The remaining integrity of design allows for the district to meet the standard for significance in Community Planning and Development. Clear traces of design remain in the intact street grid, sidewalks, parcel lines and building setbacks established through the Union Addition plat and later subdivisions. The spatial organization of the district substantially reflects the original plan from 1850. The loss of building density impacts the integrity of design somewhat, because the plan for the Union Addition covered more ground than can be nominated and was intended to guide full development that is no longer intact. However the nominated area includes areas selected because they retain integrity of design through intact block faces or block faces with significant concentrations of remaining buildings, and the sites of key institutional buildings and St. Louis Place Park itself. The nominated area has sufficient integrity of design although it includes sites where buildings built to fulfill the original subdivision plan have been removed.

Setting

There is need for elaboration on the degree to which the district possesses integrity of setting, the seventh integrity standard. As a small part of a large and fully-developed subdivision to the city, the St. Louis Place Historic District differs greatly from typical multi-block National Register of Historic Places historic districts in St. Louis. The area is no longer the architectural core of a dense neighborhood of diversified uses and buildings, but rather a fragment (see figure #9). However, within the district, there is integrity of setting despite the diminished surrounding environment. Blocks retain groupings of buildings with similar setbacks, creating strong street walls along the streets. Sidewalks are bounded in many places by historic base walls and fences, which further maintain the historic setting. Street trees are also abundant, in keeping with the historic character. There are many lawns in front of buildings planted with shrubbery and flowers as well as entrance walks from the sidewalk to front steps retained in their historic locations. In St. Louis Place Park, the presence of paths in a historic layout as well as the abundance of tree plantings provides a strong historic anchor to the district's setting.

In fact, the remaining building density on most blocks is greater than that of the Clemens House/Columbia Brewery Historic District when it was listed in 1984 and expanded in 1986. This district has a less arbitrary boundary than that district as well due to changes in National Park Service district boundary guidelines as stated in *National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*, which was published in 1995 and revised in 1997.

Within the district, setting has been compromised by the demolition of many buildings after the period of significance. There are 55 vacant lots scattered throughout the district. Yet overall the St. Louis Place Historic District retains its setting despite the impact of a substantial number of vacant lots within its boundaries. Most of the vacant lots within the district are the result of a concentrated and failed city government plan to remove much of the historic fabric of the neighborhood. Due to the piecemeal accumulation of vacant lots, the disruptions in the landscape cannot be considered to be a unitary event. While not every vacant lot in the district was created by city government as part of the Model City program, most were. Later demolitions continued a pattern of development—in this case, clearance—that has separated otherwise intact groups of contributing resources from each other.

Some of the demolitions were followed by infill construction, such as the non-contributing house built at 2233 St. Louis Avenue. In 2003, St. Louis Place Park regained some of the character of its setting when

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St. Louis Place Historic District
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a developer built eleven new two-and-half story brick-faced townhouses on N. 21st Street facing the park. These houses are excluded from the district boundary because they would all be non-contributing, but they take the place of vacant lots occupied during the period of significance by residences of similar density and character.

Other streetscapes around the park within the district largely reflect their historic character. Rauschenbach Avenue is particularly strong in the 1800 block and on the north end of 2900-3100 block. Figure #12 shows the condition of one section at the end of the period of significance, with one contributing house and one demolished house in the view. This photograph partially demonstrates the problem of the Rauschenbach Avenue streetscape north of St. Louis Avenue. There are gaps of one or two houses but remaining single buildings and groups that still convey a strong historic character and support the viewshed from inside of the park. One gap, the lot at 2927 Rauschenbach Avenue, was empty by 1950 according to the Sanborn map. The 1800-2600 block benefits greatly from the strong presence of the German Baptist Church and the Frank P. Blair School, although its face is also compromised through building loss. The face of N. 21st Street facing the park was developed historically with a mix of single and multiple dwellings. Some of these buildings were built facing N. 20th Street. The streetscapes on N. 20th and 21st streets are compromised and largely excluded from the district, with the exception of the Polish Falcons and Freie Gemeinde buildings that retain their strong impact on the district's character. N. 22nd Street also enjoys a building density and number of street-facing buildings consistent with its historic development. Most of N. 22nd Street has always been faced with the fence lines of large lots fronting Rauschenbach Avenue.

St. Louis Avenue is the strongest street in the district, and the 2000, 2100 and 2200 blocks have only a few isolated vacant lots (see figure #11 for a historic image that demonstrates the solid integrity in the 2200 block's north face). The south face of the 2300 block has just two missing buildings, while the north face has lost significant stock. However the south face developed historically with typical 25-foot lots while the north face had a mix of 25-foot and wider lots, including the large parcel where the Sheehan family residence at 2305 St. Louis Avenue stands and the large parcel of 2.5 lots where Meagher family residence/Leidner Chapel stands at 2223 St. Louis Avenue. The remaining streetscape of this block is certainly diminished, but still conveys its diversity of historic building stock and residential character. The boundary includes the entire block face to avoid a saw-toothed arbitrary line. The 2500 block has a strong north face, with only a vacant corner lot on the west end. The south face is comparably less coherent. However, the large paved lot connected to 2500 St. Louis Avenue was created through demolition during the period of significance. The boundary includes 2524 St. Louis Avenue to avoid creation of a boundary that would arbitrarily exclude a parcel containing a non-contributing building.

The district includes the 2500 block of Montgomery Street, which is almost completely intact on both sides, and a coherent two-building corner of the 2300 block. The 2500 block of University Street has a strong north face, missing only two buildings, and a south face missing at least one dozen buildings since the period of significance. The strength of the north face, however, provides a historic sense of setting to the entire block.

South on N. 22nd Street, the vacant lot to the west of Fire Station No. 5 was created during the period of significance when the old fire station was demolished. The 1800 block of N. 22nd Street has several gaps in the street wall, and has been excluded because the street face has more vacant lots than remaining buildings and faces a block where only historic building remains. This block face lacks integrity of setting.

Materials

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St. Louis Place Historic District
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The district retains integrity of materials. Characteristic materials throughout the district are brick used in wall construction, limestone and granite used for walls, ornament and foundations, steps and fence bases, wood used for cornices, brickmolds, doors and windows, slate used for roof shingles, copper used for gutters, downspouts and other ornament, tin used for cornices and ornament and iron used for columns and fences. While numerous buildings have been demolished, removing historic material, the majority of sites in the district are occupied by historic buildings. The remaining historic buildings greatly retain integrity of materials and historic appearance, and there are few instances of incompatible modern infill. Contributing buildings retain their brick and stone masonry elements and walls; ironwork; wooden doors, windows and brickmolds; slate shingles; copper gutters, downspouts and roof ornament; and tin and sheet metal cornices. The integrity of materials is enhanced by the presence of historic base walls and iron fences around large residences on St. Louis Avenue and Rauschenbach Avenue. Evident throughout the district are the historic masonry materials of the builders who shaped the neighborhood during its period of significance. Furthermore St. Louis Place Park retains its historic vegetation, providing continuity in its material composition.

Workmanship

The district retains integrity of workmanship, allowing it to express the vernacular and high-style craftsmanship of the German-Americans who designed and built most of its built environment. The buildings and St. Louis Place Park have had few significant alterations since first development, and no resources have been moved. Buildings demonstrate historic techniques, designs and ornament fashioned by its residents. The placement of walls, fences, steps, gardens and other site elements are intact, demonstrating common landscaping of the period of significance. Additionally St. Louis Place Park's layout demonstrates the landscape design prevalent in its historic period.

Feeling

The district retains a strong historic feeling. Again, vacant lots are the biggest mitigating factor, but not one that removes integrity of feeling. The vacant lots are scattered throughout the district, so that there are no places within its boundary where the senses of plan and historic development are lost. The district retains its feeling from the period of significance as both a planned urban subdivision and, through the preponderance of buildings built by and for German-Americans, as a significant neighborhood for St. Louis' German-American population.

Association

The district retains its association with its historic German-American population. Through the preponderance of remaining buildings associated with prominent institutions and citizens, the strong architectural character demonstrating stylistic and building practices and the spatial character of the neighborhood, the district very much retains its associations with the German-Americans who shaped the neighborhood in the 19th and 20th centuries. While the population has changed, the built traces reflect the German-Americans' civic, architectural, artistic and commercial development of St. Louis Place.

Descriptions

St. Louis Place Park

St. Louis Place Park (Plan, Figure #15)
Date: 1850, 1887

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

St. Louis Place Park is an urban park contained within four blocks (see Figure #1 for an aerial view). The long northern two blocks were dedicated to park use in 1850 when the Union Addition opened, and were developed starting in the late 1860s. The southern two blocks were added in 1887 when the city vacated the reservoir on that site. The southern block remains essentially unimproved, with the only a few trees on the northern end and no paths or amenities (see photograph #4). This block is level, treated as a grass lawn and framed by relatively dense urban development. There are concrete sidewalks on the perimeter. The block to the north of this is developed with a circular paved area of asphalt that functions as a basketball court. Trees are planted along the perimeter, and some curved paths at the north end join the sidewalk. Sidewalks run on the other three sides of the block as well.

The next block north is one of the original blocks, and has sidewalks only along the north and south ends. The contour of the block is a slope toward the center, which is gentle at the north and more pronounced on the east and west especially toward the south. The south end is fairly depressed, and there a bow-shaped concrete masonry unit retaining wall along a path near the lower third raises the level. The lower area is relatively undeveloped, planted with grass and has a few trees. To the south, paths surround a restroom structure (described herein). The northern two-thirds of the block is arranged more formally and is planted with many trees (see photograph #1). Two paths run diagonally in from the northern corners and meet at a circular path around the stone base upon which was once a statue of Friedrich Schiller (removed in 1975). From there a linear path extends southward toward a concrete water structure used for summer heat relief (see photograph #2; structure described separately herein). The water structure is bounded also by an elliptical path intersected by connecting paths (see photograph #3). A path runs diagonally northwest from the linear path just north of the water structure to a small sidewalk area facing Frank P. Blair School. The linear path and two diagonals extend south from the water feature to steps that run up through the retaining wall. The east and west curbs are largely still composed of historic limestone segments.

The northernmost block of the park has had some changes in its plan. When North Florissant Avenue was cut through in 1935, the northeast corner of the rectangular block was chamfered. Also, N. 21st Street and Rauschenbach Avenue were connected with a rounded drive in the 1970s that cut off the northern end of the park. Nonetheless the block has changed very little since improvements were completed in the late 19th century. As with the other original block, there are only sidewalks on the north and south edges. The east and west curbs are largely still composed of historic limestone segments. Two irregular curving paths start at the south corners of the block and converge around what is now configured as a playground with steel recreational equipment in a fenced and graveled oval area and a swing set in a rectangular graveled pit (see photograph #6). North of here, the paths form a figure-eight of sorts with secondary paths connecting to the park edges. This end of the park is fairly level and is a grass lawn. From the north end of the figure-eight, a linear path intersects the curved drive to meet Hebert Street, where two diagonal secondary paths also run to the sidewalk. Figure #12 shows part of the northern block around 1955, and presents a condition very close to the current one.

The integrity of St. Louis Place Park remains intact, despite several changes and lack of thorough city records on dates of changes. The landscape contours, path arrangements and simple lawns and tree plantings have been constant since improvements were largely completed by the late 1880s. The biggest changes have been removal of a small lake in the southernmost of the original block, which was drained during the period of significance and replaced by a fountain that subsequently was replaced with the current water structure. The removal of the Schiller statue, addition of the restroom and basketball court and placement of the drive at the north end are all reversible and minor changes that do not significantly impact the character of the park. The basketball court and drive are virtually invisible on long views through the park. The modern playground equipment is also a reversible change. St. Louis Place Park

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still reads as a linear 19th century urban park improved and maintained through the late 20th century, and its form and vegetation pattern remain largely intact.

1 contributing site

Restroom Shelter

Date: c. 1970

Style: Modern Movement

Original Use: Recreational Building Present Use: Recreational Building

Architect and Builder: Board of Public Service

This one-story flat-roofed building has concrete masonry unit walls clad in dark brick. The roof overhangs the walls and has decorated concrete box eaves. There are four pilasters on the south elevation and two on both the east and west sides. The north end is open, with two round concrete columns. Two doorways with steel doors on the north elevation lead to restrooms inside.

1 non-contributing building

Water Feature (Photograph #3)

Date: Unknown

In the first block south of St. Louis Avenue in the park is a water feature that consists of a concrete pool whose basin lips up to form a low base supporting a metal cage. The bars of the cage are pipes with nozzles.

1 non-contributing structure

Institutional Buildings

Fire Station No. 5 (Photograph # 17)

2123 North Market Street

Date: 1952

Style: Modern Movement

Original Use: Fire Station Present Use: Fire Station

Architect: Froese, Maack & Becker Builder: Vernon Higbee

This blonde brick Art Moderne building stands two stories tall with a flat roof. Its main elevation is eight bays wide, with jack-arched windows between limestone courses on the second story. Five courses of recessed brick run between the limestone courses, reinforcing the building's horizontality. The first story has four oversized fire truck entrances framed by heavy molded limestone columns. A metal awning runs across the elevation at the first story header line. At center are freestanding metal letters reading "FIRE STATION 5." A limestone cap of repeated rounded forms runs along the roofline. The eastern elevation faces St. Louis Place Park and is divided into five window bays at south, an entrance bay at north that has three windows at the second floor above a garage entrance with projecting rounded metal awning and two window bays at the north. The southernmost bay on the first floor contains a doorway with steel door. The western and northern elevations are more informal.

1 contributing building

First German Baptist Church (Photograph #19)

2629 Rauschenbach Avenue

Date: 1889, 1955; 1962 alterations

Style: Gothic Revival, Modern

Original Use: Religious Facility Present Use: Religious Facility

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Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This church consists of a two and one-half story cross-gabled wing in front of a single-story parapet-gabled sanctuary. All window and doors openings are round-arched. The main elevation is five bays wide with a shallow front-gabled entrance wing with parapet projecting from the wall plane in the center three bays. The windows, all of which retain some of their stained glass panes, have flat sills and multiple layers of header courses. The first story center bay contains an enclosed pointed-arch entrance porch with battered sides; this was faced in DuraStone in 1962. Above the entrance is an oversized second-story window. The other four bays each have a first and second story window. Tall brick and limestone wall buttresses are positioned at the wall junctions of the main and side elevations. The foundation is of quarry-faced ashlar limestone. A corbelled brick cornice runs along either side of the center gable. The gable is capped in terra cotta coping, and has a course of molded bricks with rosettes below its peak. The north and south elevations of the cross gabled wing are three bays deep, and the sanctuary wing is five bays deep with windows alternating between brick and limestone wall buttresses. A two-story, flat-roofed brick and concrete block Modern addition facing N. 22nd Street was added to the rear of the sanctuary in 1955 but demolished in 2010. On the west side, the brick rear wall of the church is visible behind a two-story flat-roofed section with a red brick first floor and a concrete masonry unit second floor. There is irregular fenestration on the south side of this section. The west wall is partially parged, but exposed concrete masonry units are visible at the second floor.

1 contributing building

Frank P. Blair School (Photograph #19)

2707 Rauschenbach Avenue

Date: 1882, 1891; 1888 and 1894 additions

Style: Late Victorian

Original Use: School

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: William Kirchner, August
Kirchner, Louis Kledus

Builder: Undetermined

The symmetrical three-story brick school with mansard roof and the one-story brick octagonal free-standing kindergarten to the west are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 2/10/1983).

Freie Gemeinde von Nord St. Louis and Bremen (Photograph #7)

2930 N. 21st Street

Date: 1867 and 1883, with additions in 1931, 1943, 1949, 1958

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Clubhouse, School

Present Use: Vacant

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Carl Salomon and John Colonius

This red brick building is thirteen bays wide with a hipped roof and cross gables over its center three bays. It is two and one-half stories tall with a heavily corbelled brick cornice. The building was constructed in two phases, with the northern seven bays constructed in 1867 and the southern six bays (including the cross gables) constructed in 1883. The foundation is faced in smoothly-dressed limestone with rectangular window openings. Its first story has narrow segmental-arched window openings while the second story has round-arched window openings. All openings have limestone keystones and limestone sills. The first floor window openings have soldier course headers while the second floor openings have double rowlock headers. Wider round-arched window openings with fanlights are positioned beneath the gable peaks. The first floor openings contain flat-topped wooden six-over-six windows under three-light transom windows, while the second floor windows contain three-part metal replacement windows under

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infilled arches. The building originally faced N. 20th street, although later additions to its rear elevation were constructed to re-orient it towards N. 21st Street. The N. 20th Street elevation has a flat-roofed first story porch spanning three bays and supported by thin cast-iron Solomonic columns with acanthus leaf capitals under rounded brackets. The center bay contains a recessed doorway under a thick segmental-arched limestone lintel with end blocks. The porch is raised to accommodate the building's basement, and is accessed by limestone steps leading to a limestone platform on limestone piers. The gable window has a fanlight over a limestone block inscribed with the building's date and name. The N. 21st Street elevation has similar fenestration, but has been altered by additions described below. It also has a tall squared brick chimney rising to the right of its gable.

The side elevations are six bays wide. To the south, a one-story addition begins at the third bay and extends approximately one bay beyond the N. 20th Street elevation. This addition is three bays wide with a flat roof. It has window openings like those on the main building's first story on its east and west elevations (these retain their original six-over-six wooden windows), and a blind south wall. A two-story flat-roofed addition on the N. 21st Street elevation has similar windows (also with original sashes) arranged irregularly to accommodate an interior staircase. A one-story enclosed entrance porch was later fitted into the junction of the N. 21st Street elevation and the north end of the two-story addition. It has a flat roof with a wide, bracketed overhang facing the park. It has a brick base under a ribbon of large nine-paned single-sash windows and a pair of doors. There are non-contributing chain link fences enclosing the east and west yards around the building.

1 contributing building

2 non-contributing objects

Greeley Presbyterian Church (Photograph #39)

2246 St. Louis Avenue

Date: 1929; 1958

Style: Gothic Revival; Modern Movement

Original Use: Religious Facility

Architect: Jamieson & Spearl; John Hoener

Present Use: Religious Facility

Builder: Kenton Construction Co.; Murch-Jarvis
Construction Co.

This building is a one-story, front-gabled brown brick Gothic Revival church with a projecting vestibule and gabled side offset. The foundation is clad in brick, and the roof has rectangular slate shingles and copper flashing. The gables have ridged segmental limestone caps that bend to be horizontal at the corners. On the front gable, at center, is a limestone Celtic cross. Under this cross is a large leaded glass window framed in limestone with irregular voussoirs and elaborate tracery. To each side are stepped buttresses with triangular caps at each step and elaborate carved pinnacles that have crockets and finials. The buttresses rise from the corners of the vestibule, which has a center gable and flat-roofed sides. The vestibule's roofline is also capped in ridged limestone, and there are notches in the parapets. The vestibule has a central entrance with flared gray granite steps (smooth stone knee walls) leading to a wide entrance set inside of a Gothic arch treated like the window in the gable end. There is wooden tracery in the entrance and two replacement wooden doors. A limestone shed course runs continuous at floor level. There are two stepped buttresses on each side of the entrance, and one on each side wall at the north corner; these have shed caps on the lower step and triangular caps at top. There are small Gothic arch window openings with thick flat stone voussoirs between the buttresses on the front wall, and taller windows with raised hood molds, stone sills and irregular voussoirs on the side elevations. The hood molds on these side windows run continuous through the buttresses and meet the entrance surround. On the main wall plane to each side of the vestibule are tall Gothic arched window openings with hood molds, inset sills, tracery and leaded glass windows. At each corner of the front elevation are chamfered stepped buttresses with two shed caps and a triangular top cap. A wing extends

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east and abuts the house at 2246 St. Louis Avenue; this wing has a left-side (east) jack-arch entrance between buttressed with three jack-arch window openings to the right (west).

The west elevation facing 23rd Street is formal and divided into five bays by three additional stepped buttresses articulated just like those on the corners. The first, second and fourth bays from the north all have the same wide Gothic arched window openings containing tracery and double leaded glass windows separated by stone mullions. The third bay from north has a similar window, except it rises into a gabled offset. The southernmost bay is a projecting offset with secondary sanctuary entrance. This offset has chamfered corner buttresses and deep roof overhangs. There is a single Gothic arched window opening on the north elevation that is divided by a horizontal stone divider into two leaded glass windows. The western face is symmetrical with a central entrance with single wooden door and two small window openings high on the wall to each side. These are treated like other openings. Centered above the entrance in a flat-lintel surround is a small window opening with single-light wooden window. The fence and wall break at this bay and there are returns that abut the wall to each side of the entrance. A stone course runs across the offset's west elevation at a level just under the wall cap. The south elevation is blind except for a triple one-over-one wooden window in a flat-lintel opening at the west end.

At the rear (south) of the sanctuary is an L-shaped, flat-roofed, multi-level educational building connected to the church and completed in 1958. This Modern Movement wing has minimal ornament and is clad in red tapestry brick in American common bond. The building has a recessed main entrance facing 23rd Street, in which steel double doors are set in a parged surround. Three tall, narrow jack-arch window openings at the right (south) end have metal windows and bars. The center of the building rises higher than its ends and has exterior buttresses. There are window openings and entrances arranged in bays on the other elevations. The educational wing abuts the rear of the house at 2240 St. Louis Avenue, and doorways at each floor connect. The house is now part of the church complex.

The original church building is surrounded by a by low rusticated ashlar limestone wall with tall piers rising at intervals. On the 23rd Street side, iron fencing is mounted between these piers, which have round-topped square smooth caps. The fence runs to the alley with an interruption cut at the entrance to the educational wing. The wall and fence is part of the historic character of the Greeley Presbyterian Church.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

1 non-contributing building

Reservoir Market (Photograph #9)

2516 N. 22nd Street

Date: c. 1865, 1883 addition; 1973, non-contributing buildings

Style: Italianate

Original Use: Public Market

Present Use: Vacant

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This two story red brick building is L-shaped with a front gable and a hipped roof on the north ell. The low foundation is limestone, with dressed limestone at the front elevation. There is a corbel table below a plain cornice, and this entablature runs on the gable end over the original five bays of the north elevation, which date to the c. 1865 building (see figure #4 for a rendering of the original building). The other part of the building was added in 1883. The bays are recessed between piers that rise into segmental relieving arches with double rowlock headers. All openings have double rowlock headers and the window openings have rowlock sills. The main (west) elevation is divided into three bays with a central round-arched opening on the first floor flanked by a doorway (north) and a blind area (south). The arched

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opening has been infilled with wood and rolled asphalt siding around a three-light wooden window. The doorway is obscured behind a metal gate. The second floor has a wide central window opening divided by wood mullions into three multi-light sections (windows likely not historic) flanked by boarded window openings. The south elevation is now blind and obscured by the building built around it. The north elevation on the main body is divided into six bays, the five westernmost of which are set into the relieving arches. The two easternmost have their first floors obscured by the new building, which abuts the old here. Each fully visible bay has a window opening at each level, and the others have window openings at the second floor. There is corbelling over the easternmost bay of the main body. On the ell, the western bay has a flat relieving arch and recessed bay showing a boarded window opening at the second floor. The north elevation has two bays configured like those of the original building except the westernmost is blind. The eastern elevation is also now blind and obscured by the new building. However, most of the northern elevation remains open at the ground level.

A substantial non-contributing warehouse building dating to 1973 abuts the north and east sides of the former Reservoir Market. This building has concrete masonry unit walls. The east elevations is blind and clad in red brick This building is almost completely windowless and has garage openings and one boarded window opening on the western elevation. A second non-contributing steel-framed warehouse building that dates to 1973 (reclad later) abuts the south side. It has a low-pitched gable and is clad in concrete masonry units and corrugated metal siding. There is a doorway and two garage entrances facing south. There are non-contributing chain link fences enclosing the north and south yards adjacent to the building.

1 contributing building

2 non-contributing buildings

2 non-contributing objects

Second German Church of the New Jerusalem (Photograph #30)

2126 St. Louis Avenue

1883, 1965 addition

Style: Gothic Revival

Original Use: Religious Facility

Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: Religious Facility

Builder: Undetermined

This steeply-pitched front-gabled church stands at the corner of St. Louis and Rauschenbach Avenue Avenues. The gables form parapets. It is red brick with limestone details, and is three bays wide by four bays deep. All windows are pointed-arched in the Gothic tradition, framed by soldier and header courses with limestone keystones. The main elevation has a thick patterned brick cornice while the side elevations have a corbelled brick cornice. The center bay of the main elevation projects a header's length from the wall plane, forming buttresses at each side (with limestone caps) and patternwork including a stepped center above. The entrance is jack-arched under a window. Both have been filled with glass block, and the entrance doors are metal double doors with lozenge-shaped windows inset. The left and right bays have smaller windows, and all have been filled with glass block. Below the gable's peak is a circular limestone medallion with a carved rosette and three radiating polygonal blocks. Patterned wall buttress frame the main elevation, and are repeated between windows on the east and west elevations. These windows retain their original paired wooden panes under pointed-arch transoms. A small side-gabled rear addition clad in simulated stone masonry dates from 1965.

An iron fence with posts and diagonal supports encloses the lawn around the church and contributes to the setting.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

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21st Street

2820 N. 21st Street - No photo.

Date: 1949

Style: Modern Movement

Original Use: Recreational Building

Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: Recreational Building

Builder: C. J. Boze

This open one-story concrete block peripteral pavilion has squared support piers and a wide low-pitched gable-on-hip roof. Meant to be entered from the rear of the property at 2013 St. Louis Avenue, it has a low cross gable on its south elevation.

1 contributing building

2930 N. 21st Street

See Institutional Buildings

N. 22nd Street

2516 N. 22nd Street

See Institutional Buildings.

2602-4 N. 22nd Street (Photograph #8)

Date: 1891

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Builder: F. H. Fricke

This red brick building stands two stories tall and five bays wide on a raised limestone foundation. It is flat-roofed with a corbelled cornice. All door and window openings are segmental-arched with carved wooden pediments and soldier course lintels. The sills are smooth limestone. The first story has single window openings in its outer bays framing three raised, transomed entrances in its inner three bays which are accessed by individual flights of stairs. The entrances are framed by single windows. The central bay of the second story has a cross-shaped pattern recessed from the wall plane, and two window openings to either side. All window openings have replacement vinyl one-over-one windows. The foundation has two boarded rectangular window openings.

1 contributing building

2608 N. 22nd Street (Photograph #8)

Date: 1887

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Builder: Undetermined

This two story red brick building has a mansard-roofed second floor between shaped side parapets. It stands three bays wide on a raised limestone foundation. The raised, recessed entrance is in the first story left (north) bay. Single segmental-arched windows are in the center and right bays, with soldier course lintels and bracketed limestone sills. The window openings have wooden one-over-one windows.

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The mansard has two gabled dormers with brackets under their gable ends and moldings forming pediments within. The right (south) dormer's gable end contains a panel with carved openwork. Metal one-over-one windows are in the gable openings. The foundation is faced in smoothly-dressed limestone with two rectangular window openings containing single-pane windows.

1 contributing building

2904-6 N. 22nd Street (Photograph #10)

Date:

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: C. Henry Aufderheide

This is a two-story red brick building with ell on a raised limestone foundation. The asphalt shingle-clad roof is hipped with a gabled section on the south side ell. The front elevation is divided into four bays and has a rusticated limestone foundation with smooth cap course. The window openings have smooth limestone sills and jack arches; all have vinyl one-over-one replacement windows. The two left (north) bays have stone steps leading to recessed transomed doorways under rounded arches with gauged vertical header courses. Above each entrance is a single window openings. The right (south) two bays have window openings at the first and second floors over rectangular basement window openings now infilled with glass block. The roof overhangs the walls, and the eaves and fascia are wrapped in metal. At center on the front elevation is a hipped dormer clad in shingles with paired windows in an opening on its face. There are dormers on the north and south elevations as well.

At the sidewalk, there is a contributing historic wrought iron fence with ornate end posts and a gate centered at the two entrance bays.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

23rd Street

2812 N. 23rd Street (Photograph #11)

Date: 1894

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Bierman & Ahring

The two-story red brick building is six bays wide with a flat-topped hipped roof and raised basement. Its square-arched window openings and door openings have thick limestone lintels flush with the wall plane. Historic one-over-one wooden windows remain. The center two bays of the first story contain recessed entrances with paneled wooden doors with transoms and single sidelights. The windows retain their single-paned one-over-one wooden sashes. Red sandstone courses over thin courses of molded egg and dart pattern brick form the sills of the left and rightmost windows on the first story, while a similar double course runs across the entire elevation at the second story sill line. The foundation is faced in textured ashlar limestone. Two triangular dormers have been covered in vinyl siding and the plain wooden eaves and fascia have been partly clad in metal siding.

1 contributing building

25th Street

2701 N. 25th Street (Photographs #12 and #13)

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Date: 1888; 1910, 1915, 1922, 1928, 1947, 1969, additions
Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements, Modern Movement
Original Use: Manufacturing Facility Present Use: Warehouse
Architect: Nolte, Edward J. (1910) Builder: J. Charles Mueller (1910);
Casey & O'Keefe (1910); J.W. Kaysing, engineer (1948)

This large manufacturing complex developed over a number of decades. The historic portion of the complex roughly comprises the southeastern quarter of City Block 1078. The first manufacturing facility on the site was a one-story brick structure built in 1888; it faced N. 25th Street and stretched from Montgomery Street to the alley. One-story red brick additions and were made to the building's west in 1910, 1915, and 1928. These have jack-arched windows which retain historic sixteen-paned metal window frames and large jack-arched freight entrances. The roofline is capped in terra cotta coping. The entire N. 25th Street elevation was remodeled in 1947, when a second story was added within part of the existing building and the exterior was refaced in variegated brick. The window openings were remodeled on part of the building as well, with smaller rectangular window openings that share long limestone sill courses. The windows are metal horizontal two-over-two units. The roofline of this portion of the building is capped in limestone as well. A large windowless corrugated metal addition was made to the complex in 1969, extending to the corner of Montgomery and Parnell Streets. Although the addition is outside of the period of significance, it is consistent with the use and utilitarian design of the building and does not detract significantly from the historic character.

1 contributing building

Benton Street

2134-6 Benton (Photograph #14)

Date: 1902, 1907

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Gerhard Becker

Builder: Peter Schneider

This three story building stands three bays wide with a false mansard roof. A recessed, paneled entrance porch under an elliptical arch contains two doorways with transoms. The center and left bays have round-arched window openings with limestone lug sills. The openings have wooden one-over-one windows. The second story windows are segmental-arched with soldier course lintels and limestone lug sills. The roof retains its hexagonal slate tiles (now painted), and has two singled pedimented dormers. It has a molded wooden upper cornice and a patterned brick primary cornice. The raised basement is faced in textured ashlar limestone and has two rectangular windows to the left of the short flight of steps leading to the entrance. A one-story 1907 addition stands between the original three-story building and its neighbor at 2138 Benton. The addition is flat-roofed and two bays wide, with a round-arched window and door in its left and right bays. It has a patterned brick cornice and its foundation is faced in textured ashlar limestone. A cast iron balustrade runs along its roofline, and its main elevation is set forward from that of the original building.

1 contributing building

2138 Benton (Photograph #14)

Date: 1902

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Two-Part Commercial

Present Use: Vacant

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: Peter Schneider

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This two story corner building has a false mansard roof and a cast-iron storefront, both of which wrap around part of its side elevation. It is three bays wide and nine bays deep. All windows are jack-arched with limestone lug sills. The cast iron storefront has decorated vertical beams and an I-beam with rosettes; its wide window and door openings have been filled in with simulated stone masonry and wooden paneling to accommodate smaller windows and a smaller door. An apparent cornice between the I-beam and second story sill line has been removed. The mansard has been sheathed in siding. A cornice of rounded bricks forming dentils runs across the entirety of the main elevation and wraps the side. The windows are covered in plywood.

1 contributing building

Montgomery Street

2339 Montgomery (Partially visible in photograph #15)

Date: 1914

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This red brick building stands two stories tall and three bays wide on a raised basement. It is flat roofed, with a shaped front parapet with raised center and end blocks capped in terra cotta. A hip roofed entrance porch occupies the first story right bay; it has squared brick piers with foliated capitals and a solid porch balustrade capped in limestone. Beneath it are two doors with single-light transoms separated by a carved wooden mullion. A limestone course runs along the first story sill line, while the second story windows have individual limestone sills. All window openings are jack-arched and retain their original one-over-one double-hung sashes. The porch base and the foundation are faced in brown brick, and there are two rectangular basement windows. Layered rows of brick corbels support a molded terra cotta cornice below the roofline.

1 contributing building

2343 Montgomery (Photograph #15)

Date: 1892, 1896, 1902, 1920

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Manufacturing Facility

Present Use: Warehouse

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This painted brick manufacturing complex developed in several stages over the course of thirty years. The first piece was a two story brick building adjacent to the alley on N. 25th Street; it had an office and blacksmith shop on the first floor with residential space on the second (2710 N. 25th Street). A two story addition was made to this in 1896, with additional one-story alterations and additions to the rear of the building in 1902. A one-story brick addition from 1920 extended the complex to the corner of N. 25th Street and Montgomery and enveloped the rest of the complex; further alterations were made in 1923. This large addition is flat-roofed with rectangular six-paned windows with metal frames in openings with rowlock sills and jack arches. It runs five bays long along both Montgomery and N. 25th streets. The main N. 25th Street elevation of the original 1892-1896 shop and dwelling was refaced with a flat brick elevation either in 1920 or 1923 in conjunction with the corner addition. Four first story windows remain, though their openings have likely been altered. Sections of its original first and second story cornices with heavily-patterned molded and corbelled brick courses, sandstone details, and elaborate iron wall tie anchors are visible at the northwest corner and on the second story of the blind north elevation. The north elevation clearly presents historic window and door openings to the alley, but all are infilled with brick.

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1 contributing building

2512 Montgomery

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed painted brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and raised triangular peaks at either end of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a small window with a limestone lug sill and lintel under a hip-roofed wooden porch with thin supports and a simple entablature. The right bay has a round-arched window opening with a limestone lug sill and a rowlock header with a brick hood mold. The foundation is faced in brick, and has a single rectangular window to the right (west) of the entrance porch. The front elevation retains one-over one wooden windows behind modern storm windows in its openings; the large arched opening has a multi-part storm window.

At the alley is a non-contributing deteriorated shed-roofed frame garage clad in rolled asphalt siding and lacking any vehicle door.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing building

2514 Montgomery

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed painted brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and a raised triangular peak at the center of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a small window opening with a limestone lug sill and lintel under a flat-roofed wooden porch with thin supports. The right bay has a round-arched window opening framed by triple rowlock headers and a limestone lug sill under a brick hood mold. The foundation is faced in brick, and has a single rectangular window to the right (west) of the entrance porch. The front elevation retains one-over one wooden windows behind modern storm windows in its openings; the large arched opening has a multi-part storm window.

At the alley is a non-contributing gabled frame garage clad in weatherboard with a metal roll-up door facing the alley.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing building

2516 Montgomery

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

This one-story flat-roofed buff brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and raised triangular peaks at either end of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a window opening infilled with glass block with a limestone lug sill and lintel. The entrance is under a hip roofed wooden porch with thin supports and a simple entablature. The right bay has a round-arched window opening framed by triple rowlock headers with a limestone lug sill. The middle rowlock course is in a contrasting shade of brick. The foundation is faced in brick, and has a single rectangular window opening infilled with glass block to the right (west) of the entrance porch. The arched window opening retains its original wooden one-over-one window.

1 contributing building

2518 Montgomery

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed variegated brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. Its hipped front roof has been removed and replaced with a red brick shaped parapet with raised center and end blocks capped in terra cotta. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a small glass block-infilled window opening with a limestone lug sill and lintel. In front of the entrance is a flat-roofed concrete porch with thin wooden supports and a simple entablature. The right bay has a round-arched window opening framed by triple rowlock headers with a limestone lug sill. The middle rowlock course is in a contrasting shade of brick. The foundation is faced in brick, and has a single rectangular window opening infilled with glass block to the right (west) of the entrance porch. The arched opening has a replacement fixed-pane window.

At the alley is a non-contributing gabled frame garage clad in vinyl siding with a metal roll-up door facing the alley.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing building

2520 Montgomery

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed painted brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and raised triangular peaks at either end of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a small window opening with a limestone lug sill and lintel; there is a wooden single-light window here. The entrance is under a hip-roofed concrete porch with metal supports and a simple entablature. The right bay has a round-arched window with a limestone lug sill under a brick hood mold. The foundation is faced in brick, and has a single rectangular window opening to the right (west) of the entrance porch. The arched opening contains a wooden one-over-one window.

1 contributing building

2522 Montgomery

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed painted brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and a raised triangular peak at the center of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a small window opening with a limestone lug sill and lintel; there is a wooden single-light window here. In front of the entrance is a flat-roofed concrete porch with metal supports. The right (west) bay has a round-arched window opening framed by triple rowlock headers and a limestone lug sill under a brick hood mold. The foundation is faced in brick, and has a single rectangular window with single-light wooden window to the right (west) of the entrance porch. The arched opening contains a wooden one-over-one window.

1 contributing building

2524 Montgomery

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Vacant

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed painted brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. Its hipped front roof has been removed and replaced with a red brick shaped parapet with raised center and end blocks capped in buff terra cotta. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of window opening with a limestone lug sill and lintel as well as a wooden single-light window. The entrance is under a hip-roofed concrete porch with thin metal supports and a simple wooden entablature. The right bay has a mostly-boarded round-arched window opening framed by triple rowlock headers with a limestone lug sill. The foundation is faced in brick. There is a non-contributing chain link fence on the east side of the front lawn.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing object

2526 Montgomery

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed buff brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and a raised triangular peak at the center of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a small window opening with a limestone lug sill and lintel as well as wooden three-over-one window. The entrance is under a flat-roofed concrete porch with metal supports. The right bay has a round-arched window opening framed by triple rowlock headers; the opening has a wooden one-over-one window. The outer rowlock course is of contrasting darker brick. The foundation is faced in brick.

1 contributing building

2528 Montgomery

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed painted brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and raised triangular peaks at either end of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway next to a small glass block window with a limestone lug sill and lintel. A shed roofed porch on open metal columns extends across the entire elevation, sheltering a concrete base. The right bay has a round-arched window opening framed by triple rowlock headers with a limestone lug sill. The opening has a wooden one-over-one window. The foundation is faced in brick.

1 contributing building

2530 Montgomery

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed buff brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. Its hipped front roof has been removed and replaced with a red brick shaped parapet with raised center and end blocks capped in terra cotta. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a window opening with a limestone lug sill and lintel as well as wooden one-light window. In front of the entrance are concrete steps and a base for a flat-roofed porch with metal supports and a simple wooden entablature. The right bay has a round-arched window opening with a limestone lug sill and contrasting triple rowlock headers forming a hood mold. The opening has a wooden one-over-one window under a multi-part modern metal storm window. The foundation is faced in brick, and has a single rectangular jack-arch window opening to the right of the entrance porch.

At the alley is a non-contributing shed-roofed frame garage clad in vinyl siding with a partial brick wall on the east elevation. The alley side opening is boarded.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing building

2534 Montgomery

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed buff brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and raised triangular peaks at either end of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a small window opening with a limestone lug sill and lintel as well as a wooden single-light window covered by metal bars. A hip-roofed concrete porch with metal supports and a simple entablature is in front of the entrance. The right bay has a round-arched window opening framed by contrasting triple rowlock courses with a limestone lug sill. A wooden one-over-one window is in this opening behind a metal multi-part storm window. The foundation is faced in brick.

1 contributing building

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

2536 Montgomery

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed buff brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and a raised triangular peak at the center of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway next to a small window with a limestone lug sill and lintel under a flat-roofed concrete porch with metal supports. The right bay has a round-arched window opening framed by three rows of brick headers and a limestone lug sill under a brick hood mold. The foundation is faced in brick.

At the alley is a non-contributing frame gabled garage clad in asbestos siding with a metal roll-up door facing the alley.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing building

2538 Montgomery (Photograph #16)

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and raised triangular peaks at either end of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a small window with a limestone lug sill and lintel; this openings has a single-light wooden window behind a metal storm window. The entrance is under a hip-roofed concrete porch with metal supports. The right bay has a round-arched window opening with a limestone lug sill with triple rowlock headers. The outer course forma a hoodmold and in the headers are five voussoir-like groups of contrasting bricks. The opening has been infield with vinyl siding around a single-light replacement window. The foundation is faced in brick, and has a single rectangular window to the right (west) of the entrance porch.

1 contributing building

2540 Montgomery (Photograph #16)

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed buff brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement with brick facing. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and a raised triangular peak at the center of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the left (west) of a small window with a limestone lug sill and lintel; this opening has a wooden single-light window behind metal bars. There is a flat-roofed concrete porch with metal supports. The right bay has a round-arched window opening framed by triple rowlock headers that form a hood mold, and a limestone lug sill; the opening contains a wooden one-over-one window under a metal storm window.

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St. Louis City, Missouri

1 contributing building

2542 Montgomery (Photograph #16)

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Present Use: Single-Family Dwelling

Architect: Theodore Rapp

Builder: Theodore Rapp

This one-story flat-roofed painted brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It has a distinctive hipped front roof emerging from a flat parapet; the front-roof is steeply-pitched with flared eaves and raised triangular peaks at either end of the roof ridge. The left bay has a transomed doorway to the right (west) of a small window with a limestone lug sill and lintel; this opening has a single-light metal replacement window. The entrance is under a hip-roofed concrete porch with metal supports and a simple entablature. The right bay has a round-arched window opening with a limestone lug sill under triple rowlock courses that form a brick hood mold. The foundation is faced in brick, and has a single rectangular window to the right of the entrance porch.

1 contributing building

2544 Montgomery

Date: 1971

Style: Modern Movement

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Cliffco Development Company

This two story front-gabled building stands two bays wide. It has a brick first story with an overhanging elevation with wood siding. The entrance is in the first story left bay. There is a non-contributing chain link fence to the west of the front elevation.

1 non-contributing building

1 non-contributing object

North Market Street

2123 North Market Street

See Institutional Buildings.

Rauschenbach Avenue

1813 Rauschenbach Avenue

Date: 1929

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This red brick four family flat stands two stories tall on a raised basement. It has a flat roof with a shaped, single-stepped front parapet, all of which is capped in smooth limestone. The main elevation is six bays wide. A flat-roofed entrance porch shelters the center four bays of the first story under which are four entrances. The porch is accessed from either side by two flights of stairs; it has a simple cornice and squared brick support piers rising from a solid brick balustrade capped in limestone. Two entrances on the second story lead to a balcony on the porch roof. Paired one-over-one replacement windows in

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St. Louis City, Missouri

openings with limestone sills occupy both stories of the outermost bays. The first story window openings have brown brick soldier course headers with limestone keystones and end blocks. Brown brick soldier courses snake across the entirety of the second story, forming window and door headers and joining in the center two bays to form a square pattern. A straight brown brick soldier course runs just below the roof line as well.

1 contributing building

1817 Rauschenbach Avenue

Date: 1929

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This variegated brick four family flat stands two stories tall on a raised basement. It has a flat roof with a shaped front parapet with a stepped center block and raised end blocks, all of which is capped in smooth limestone. The main elevation is six bays wide. A flat-roofed entrance porch shelters the center four bays of the first story under which are four entrances. The porch is accessed from either side by two flights of stairs; it has a simple cornice and squared brick support piers rising from a solid brick balustrade capped in limestone. Two entrances on the second story lead to a balcony on the porch roof. Paired one-over-one replacement windows in openings with limestone sills occupy both stories of the outermost bays. The first story windows have brown brick soldier course headers with limestone keystones and end blocks. A brick soldier course runs across the second story of the main elevation just above the header line, and shorter course runs below the stepped portion of the parapet. A small brick square occupies the center second story bays.

1 contributing building

1825 Rauschenbach Avenue

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This two and one-half story red brick building has a steeply-pitched mansard roof with a shallow hipped dormer. The roof is framed by simple molded cornices. The main elevation is two bays wide, and the raised entrance porch occupies the first story right bay and is accessed from the side. It has a flat roof which forms a balcony accessed by a door in the second story right bay. The porch is supported by squared brick piers above a solid brick balustrade capped in limestone and shelters two doors with transoms. A smooth limestone course runs along the sill line of the first story, and below this the foundation is faced in tan brick. The left bays have paired jack-arched window openings. The openings have paired one-over-one replacement windows. There is a non-contributing wooden fence on the street face of the side yard.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing object

1829 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #18)

Date: 1898

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

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This three story red brick building has flat roof with a mansard-roofed third story between shaped side parapets. It is two bays wide with two hipped brick dormers; the left dormer has paired one-over-one wooden windows in an opening and the right has a single two-light wooden window. The recessed entrance porch occupies the right first story bay; it is jack-arched, with a molded brick enframingent capped by a segmental wall pediment. The left and center bays have round-arched window openings (wooden one-over-one windows behind storm windows, with arches infilled with plywood) with hood molds and exaggerated keystones; the thick arches framing them rise from a shallow brick entablature. A molded limestone course runs along the sill line. The second story left bay has a pair of jack-arched window openings (one-over-one wooden windows behind storm windows) to either side of an attached column, and the right bay has a single jack-arched window opening (wooden one-over-one window under single-light transom, behind storm windows). A molded limestone course runs along the second story sill line, while a thin molded brick course runs along the header line. The brick cornice consists of simple corbels and molded brick courses. The foundation is faced in textured ashlar limestone and has two rectangular windows. There is a non-contributing chain link fence enclosing the front yard.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing object

1835-37 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #18)

Date: 1897

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Edward F. Nolte

Builder: William Daman

This red brick building stand two and one-half stories tall on a raised basement. It has an asymmetrical five-bay elevation and a false side-gabled roof between shaped side parapets. An additional parapet runs between the left three and right two bays; two narrow hipped dormers with flared eaves stand to the left of this parapet, and a single front-gabled dormer stands to its right (this likely was a hipped dormer originally; it appears to have been remodeled). All three parapets are capped in terra cotta. The center and right-of-center bays have recessed entrance porches beneath round arches with hood molds and exaggerated keystones. First story window openings have limestone sills and molded brick enframements under shallow brick entablatures. The rightmost bay has a pair of window openings, and the left two bays each have single window openings. The outer four bays of the second story are round-arched and framed by double soldier courses and hood molds. The center bay window openings is jack-arched with a similar enframingent to those on the first story. A smooth limestone course runs along the second story sill line. The heavily-patterned brick cornice features molded brick courses and corbels. The window openings have original one-over-one wooden windows behind storm windows on the second floor, one-over-one replacement windows with transoms on the first floor.

1 contributing building

1839-41 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #18)

Date: 1896

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: H. Schildmann

This three story red brick building stands three bays wide on a raised basement. It has a false mansard roof over a heavily-patterned brick cornice (the simple upper cornice is of wood). Each bay is two window openings wide. A central entrance wing projects slightly from the wall plane to terminate in large hipped wall dormer; single hipped dormers stand in the outer bays. The first story of the entrance wing contains a recessed entrance porch with two transomed doorways under a wide arch. The window openings in the

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outer two bays are round-arched as well, and all first-story wall openings have patterned brick hood molds (windows have running hood molds with label stops). The entrance arch rises from brick pilasters, and limestone courses run at the sill line to either side. A limestone course runs across the entire elevation at the second story sill line; the center bay has round-arched windows with hood molds, and the outer bays have segmental-arched window openings. The foundation is faced in textured ashlar limestone and has two rectangular windows to either side of two flights of steps leading to the entrance porch. Some of the window openings are boarded, but all retain historic one-over-one wooden windows.

1 contributing building

1843 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #18)

Date: 1907

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: G. H. George

This two-story red brick building stands six bays wide on a raised basement. It has a flat roof with a shaped front parapet with raised center and end blocks capped in limestone over a wide molded wooden cornice. A hipped roof wooden entrance porch stands over four transomed doorways in the center four bays. Single square-arched window openings with large limestone lintels stand in the outer bays, and a limestone course runs at the first story sill line. The second story has small square-arched window openings under arched hood molds in its center two bays, flanked by larger window openings with soldier course headers in its outer four bays. A limestone course runs at the second story sill line as well. Brick stretcher courses run above the header lines of both stories. The foundation is faced in brick over a limestone base, and has single glass block windows with limestone lintels to either side of the porch. The windows have all been replaced with one-over-one vinyl units except for the two small windows at second story center, which have single-light vinyl windows.

1 contributing building

2609 Rauschenbach Avenue

Date: 1885

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This red brick, three-story building has a mansard roof clad in asphalt shingles between shaped side parapets and stands on a raised basement. The roof has two gabled dormers and a simple modillioned cornice over a patterned brick course. The main elevation is four bays wide with segmental-arched window and door openings. The window openings have limestone bracketed sills and soldier-course headers; the windows are vinyl one-over-one windows. The main entrance is in the first story center-right bay, and has been enclosed with a modern door below a wooden panel. The window opening to the left (south) of the entrance shows signs of being an infilled former door opening. The steps leading to the raised main entrance are concrete and likely date from the 20th century. A non-contributing chain link fence on a concrete base encloses the front yard.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing object

2613 Rauschenbach Avenue

Date: 1885

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This red brick, three story building has a mansard roof clad in slate shingles between shaped side parapets and stands on a raised basement. Its elevation is five bays wide; its first story has a central raised entrance framed on each side by two window openings. The second story has window openings in its outer bays and doors in its center bays which lead to small wooden balconies with ornate cast iron supports. All door and window openings are segmental-arched with carved wooden pediments and soldier course headers. Window openings have bracketed limestone sills; windows are one-over-one metal replacement units. All doors were replaced circa 1980. The mansard has two front-gabled dormers just above an ornate patterned and bracketed wooden cornice. The foundation is faced in rusticated limestone with two window openings now infilled with glass block and two doors in openings accessed by concrete stairwells.

1 contributing building

2629 Rauschenbach Avenue
See Institutional Buildings.

2707 Rauschenbach Avenue
See Institutional Buildings.

2819-21 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #20)

Date: c. 1880

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This two story painted brick building has a hipped roof (asphalt shingles), raised basement, and side entrances. Its main elevation is four bays wide, all of which have segmental-arched window openings framed by soldier course headers and limestone sills. The roof eaves extend out over a simple boxed cornice (now wrapped in metal). The raised basement is painted limestone with four rectangular segmental-arched windows also framed by soldier courses. A low brick parapet runs down the roof between the center two bays, terminating at a short, squared brick chimney at the base of the roof ridge. The windows are historic two-over-two windows. A non-contributing chain link fence encloses the front yard.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing object

2831 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #20)

Date: 1881

Style: Second Empire

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This limestone-faced brick building stands three bays wide on a raised basement. Its door and window openings are segmental arched, and the latter have shaped bracketed sills. The recessed main entrance is accessed by a short flight of white marble steps framed by shaped limestone knee walls. The foundation is faced in smoothly-dressed limestone, with two rectangular window openings (with wooden two-light windows behind storm windows). Its mansard roof has been removed and replaced by a flat parapet now covered in asphalt shingles. The upper portions of its entrance and window openings have

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been boxed in with metal siding to accommodate smaller vinyl windows and a shorter modern door. These alterations are reversible, and the house retains enough of its original fabric to retain integrity.

In front of the lawn at the sidewalk line is a low limestone base wall. There are some iron fence supports in place, but the fence is gone. However the base retains integrity and helps define the setting of the house.

Fronting N. 22nd Street is a two-story brick former carriage house. The west wall has a flat architrave supported by corbels at the parapet. There are three window bays on that elevation with only window openings in the outer bays on the first floor. These openings are boarded, have wooden sills and have double rowlock headers with bullnose bricks at the opening and alternating recessed bricks in the outer course, with a tracing course of headers. The foundation is dressed rubble limestone. On the north elevation, three boarded window openings with double rowlock headers and wooden sills are above a first-floor triple garage opening (now boarded) with a tall I-beam header. To the left (east) of this opening is a boarded entrance with double rowlock header.

2 contributing buildings

1 contributing object

2907 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #21)

Date: 1905; 1912 outbuilding

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: Ratermann Building and Construction Company

This red brick building stands two and one-half stories tall on a raised basement. Its steeply-pitched, slightly-flared hipped roof has a central shingled hipped dormer. The dormer is clad in shingles with wooden moldings around two window openings (one-over-one wooden windows) on its face. The main elevation is three bays wide with jack-arched window openings; these have shallow brick enframements and limestone sills. All windows are wooden one-over-one units behind metal storm windows. The raised entrance porch occupies the rightmost first story bay. It has a hipped roof supported by simple Doric columns under a dentillated wooden entablature. The solid brick porch balustrade is capped in limestone, and the original paneled entrance has sidelights and transoms. The foundation is faced in textured and smoothly-dressed limestone, and has two rectangular window openings infilled with glass block.

In front of the building at the sidewalk line is a historic wrought iron fence with ornate posts and an intact double-leaf gate. Also there is a flat-roofed brick garage at the rear of the lot, which abuts the parcel for 2904-6 N. 22nd Street.

2 contributing buildings

1 contributing object

2921 Rauschenbach Avenue

Date: 1895

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This red brick two story building has a mansard roofed third floor, clad in asphalt shingles, between shaped side parapets. The mansard has two brick hipped dormers, and is framed by an upper molded cornice and a heavily-patterned primary cornice with brick corbels and roundels. The dormers have window openings on their faces. All door and window openings are round-arched, framed by limestone

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sills and soldier courses with hood molds. Windows are wider in the left bay than in the right, and occupy both stories of the left bay and the second story of the right. A raised entrance porch occupies the first story right bay. It has a shed roof with intersecting front gable over a wide arched pediment with carved wooden details. The brick support columns have foliated red sandstone capitals and the solid brick porch balustrade is capped in limestone. The raised foundation is limestone as well. The window openings in the left (south) bay are infilled with vinyl siding over vinyl replacement windows. The second floor window in the right (north) bay has a wooden one-over-one window behind a two-part storm window. The dormer windows have a metal replacement window and a wooden single-light window.

At the sidewalk line is a stone base and wrought iron fence that contribute to the setting of the building.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

3001 Rauschenbach Avenue

Date: 1883

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This three-story red brick building has a mansard roofed third floor between shaped parapets. The third floor has three centered gabled wooden dormers with window openings on their faces. It is five bays wide, and all door and window openings are segmental-arched with soldier-course headers and shaped limestone keystones. The window openings have bracketed limestone sills; the windows are one-over-one vinyl windows. The first story central bay contains the raised and recessed main entrance with shaped wooden side panels and transomed door. The mansard has three gabled dormers and a wooden cornice with small brackets. The roof ridge has a molded cornice as well. The raised basement is faced in smooth limestone with a projecting cap course and has four rectangular window openings with wooden windows inside.

There is a shaped limestone base wall at the sidewalk line with steps at the building entrance and at the north side gangway. There also is a non-contributing chain link fence to the south of the front elevation.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

1 non-contributing object

3011 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #23)

Date: 1886

Style: Second Empire

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This three story red brick building has a three-sided, straight-angled mansard-roofed third floor with a gabled dormer that has paired window openings on its face. It stands three bays wide on a raised basement. All window and door openings are segmental-arched with soldier-course headers framed by carved sandstone end blocks. The window openings have shaped and bracketed sandstone sills, and simple wooden eyebrows with single carved roundels. On both the first and second stories, patterned brick courses run between wall openings at the sill and header lines. The recessed and paneled entrance occupies the rightmost first story bay. The mansard has a molded upper cornice and heavily-patterned wooden primary cornice with scrolled brackets and beading. The foundation has two rectangular window openings now filled with glass block windows and is faced in ashlar limestone below a molded limestone

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water table. The windows on the first two floors are one-over-one vinyl replacement windows, and the windows on the dormer are vinyl one-over-one windows with applied six-light grilles in the upper sashes.

There is a non-contributing two-story wooden gambrel-roofed garage on the parcel with 3011 Rauschenbach. The garage bears the number "3007" Rauschenbach. The garage is clad in vertical pressed wood siding and has false slate shingles. There is a garage opening facing N. 22nd Street with a metal roll-up door under a window opening with vinyl window. There are dormers on the north and south sides with vinyl windows in openings, and wooden stairs and landing on the east elevation leaving to a second floor doorway.

There is a dressed and shaped limestone base wall that begins at the south property lines and runs to the north line, with a step lines up at the building entrance.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

1 non-contributing building

3015 Rauschenbach Avenue

Date: 1895

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This building is a two-story flat-roofed red brick building divided into two bays. The foundation is of smooth limestone. The left (south) bay projects and features paired window openings at each floor. The basement level has two rectangular openings with beveled limestone lintels; these have two-light wooden windows behind metal bars. Under the first floor openings are angled brick patternwork panels with enframements. A limestone course forms the sills of the first floor window openings, which have segmental arches and vertical header courses. Vinyl replacement one-over-one windows are in the openings. Heavy limestone end blocks are at the bases of the window opening arches, under which an interrupted course of bricks set at angles runs continuous on the elevation. A limestone course runs at the second story openings, which have projecting bracketed sills and segmental arches with vertical header courses. These openings have end blocks into which are carved a pattern based on the Star of David. One of the openings is boarded and the other has an ill-fitting vinyl replacement window. The right (north) bay has a transomed doorway in a recessed entrance with stone steps; the entrance has a segmental arch with vertical header course and irregular stone end blocks. Centered above the entrance is a window opening with a bracketed stone sill, segmental arch with vertical header courses and stone end blocks; this opening is boarded. At the top of the elevation is a low false mansard roof with slate tiles and a simple metal cornice at top. Under this roof is wood siding where an original cornice was removed.

1 contributing building

3027 Rauschenbach Avenue

1894, 1902 alteration and addition

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: J. P. Riechers & Son

This three story red brick building has a flared convex mansard-roofed third story between crow-stepped side parapets. It is two bays wide, with a prominent polygonal projecting bay at left (south). The mansard has two hipped dormers; the left dormer has a polygonal triple window opening and the right (north) dormer is battered. The raised foundation is faced in textured limestone, and extends outward and

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upwards to form a solid porch balustrade for the raised entrance. The first story window openings on the polygonal bay are jack-arched with limestone sills, and a textured sandstone course forms their lintels. The first story right (north) bay has the round-arched entrance with fanlight framed in a soldier course below a patterned hood mold. The second-story windows in both bays are segmental-arched with limestone sills and soldier course headers below patterned brick. The foundation has two rectangular window openings with glass block infill. All windows are one-over-one vinyl replacement units.

There is a frame gabled garage facing N. 22nd Street that is clad in wooden weatherboard. There is a non-contributing metal fence to the north of the residence.

2 contributing buildings

1 non-contributing object

3101 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #24)

Date: 1912

Style: Craftsman/Bungalow

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Otto J. Boehmer

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Builder: H. F. Holke

This red brick residence has a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof terminating in a wide shed-roofed porch. This extends across the main elevation and is accessed by a wide flight of steps leading to the main entrance in the leftmost of four bays. The door has sidelights (these have been painted over or filled in??) and transoms. The porch roof is supported by four squared brick piers. The solid brick porch balustrade features a limestone keyhole pattern and is capped in limestone as well. The other three bays on the first story have window openings with windows in their original nine-over-one paned sash configuration. Two large gabled dormers are on the second story. They each have two window openings with windows that retain their six-over-one paned sashes, and have shingled sides below false half-timbering. The raised foundation is faced in textured ashlar limestone with discontinuous joints.

1 contributing building

3105 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #22)

Date: 1912

Style: Craftsman/Bungalow

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Otto J. Boehmer

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Builder: H. F. Holke

This red brick residence has a steeply-pitched side-gabled roof terminating in a wide shed-roofed porch. This extends across the main elevation and is accessed by a wide flight of steps leading to the main entrance in the rightmost of four bays. The wood door with vision panels, sidelights and transoms is original. The porch roof is supported by four squared brick piers. The solid brick porch balustrade features a limestone keyhole pattern and is capped in limestone as well. The other three bays on the first story have window openings with windows in their original nine-over-one configuration. Two large gabled dormers with metal siding are on the second story. They each have two window openings with windows that retain their six-over-one paned sashes. The raised foundation is faced in textured ashlar limestone with discontinuous joints.

1 contributing building

3109 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #22)

Date: 1889

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

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Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This two and one-half story red brick building has a steeply-pitched, flat-topped hipped roof. The building is three bays wide, with a shallow, parapeted front-gabled wing in the leftmost two bays. The first story of this wing contains an opening with a pair of windows with a stained glass transom under an soldier-course elliptical arch framed by a bead-patterned hood mold. The recessed main entrance in the first story right bay, also under an elliptical arch with hood mold, retains its original paired wooden doors with large vision panels. The three second story window openings are segmental-arched with vertical header courses. All window openings on these two stories have limestone sills with scrolled ends. Both stories have smooth sandstone courses running across the elevation at the sill line, as well as patterned courses of molded brick running across the elevation just below the header line at the base of each arch. A round-arched window opening with a simple brick sill occupies the gable itself. The gable roof is capped in white molded terra cotta coping. The main body of the house has a double molded cornice framing simple brick dentils. The raised basement is faced in textured and smooth limestone, and contains two rectangular glass block windows. The windows on the house are all vinyl one-over-one replacements.

At the N. 22nd Street side of the parcel, to the north, is a contemporary hipped-roof frame garage with some brick cladding. The garage door faces south. There is a non-contributing metal fence with brick piers enclosing the side yards.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing building

1 non-contributing object

3117 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #22)

Date: 1894

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: Herman Schulte

This two and one-half story red brick building has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with a large brick hipped dormer. The dormer has brick face with rounded piers at each end; there is a central window opening with paired window inside. The building stands three bays wide, with the recessed and paneled main entrance in the rightmost first story bay. All door and window openings have rusticated sandstone lintels. The first and second stories also have rusticated sandstone courses running across the elevation just below the header lines. An additional, though smoothly-dressed, sandstone sill runs along the elevation at the first story sill line. The second story window openings have individual smooth sandstone sills. There is a simple boxed cornice with molding under the roof eaves. The house's battered foundation is faced in textured ashlar limestone with two boarded rectangular window openings. The building has replacement vinyl one-over-one windows. There are limestone steps at the entrance.

1 contributing building

3123 Rauschenbach Avenue (Photograph #22)

Date: 1892

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: Hassebrock Brothers

This two and one-half story red brick building stands three bays wide with a hipped roof. A shallow front-gabled projecting section with a battered base comprises the left two bays; rounded brick pinnacles rise at each corner of the gable. All first and second story window openings are segmental-

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arched with vertical brick headers and sandstone sills (the latter have been painted). The recessed and paneled entrance porch in the first story right bay is framed by a round arch and contains a paneled wooded door with transom. A textured limestone course runs flush with the wall plane at the first story sill line, while a much-eroded sandstone course runs along the second and third-story sill lines. The gable contains a round-arched window opening with sandstone sill. The windows appear to retain historic wooden one-over-one windows. A simple, wrapped boxed cornice runs under the roof eaves. The raised basement is faced in textured and smoothly-dressed limestone and contains two rectangular boarded window openings.

1 contributing building

St. Louis Avenue

2002 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #26)

Date: 1892, outbuilding 1892

Style: Queen Anne

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: Undetermined

This two and one-half story red brick building has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with a cross-gabled wing and corner tower. It is five bays wide; the entrance bay occupies the rightmost two bays and the tower occupies the leftmost two bays. The tower is round on the first story but becomes polygonal on the second and third stories before terminating in a conical roof. The battered foundation is faced in textured ashlar limestone. A flat-roofed entrance porch is on the cross-gabled wing. It has heavy Romanesque arches with hood molds which rise from shaped piers with molded sandstone capitals and bases. The low solid porch balustrade is capped in sandstone as well, and the porch is accessed by a flight of pink granite steps. The roof of the porch is enclosed by a patterned solid brick balustrade to form a second-story balcony. The three other first story bays, with two on the tower and one on the main body of the house, have jack-arched window openings with textured sandstone lintels and smooth sandstone sills. A textured sandstone course runs between these bays below the header line. The second story window openings are segmental-arched; the four outer bays on the tower and entrance wing have jack-arched lintels below patterned brick courses with sandstone end blocks, and the center bay has soldier course header under a similar pattern. The gable contains a pair of round-arched window openings with sandstone and brick patterned hood molds, and the tower's third story has five small segmental-arched windows with vertical header courses. The only visible part of the corbelled and egg and dart-patterned primary brick cornice is on the central bay. Most windows are replacement units, including many single-light fixed sash windows.

A one and one-half story red brick carriage house faces N. 21st Street at the rear of the lot. It has a steeply-pitched hipped roof and hipped dormers, and a tall brick wall runs along N. 21st Street between it and the house to enclose the yard.

2 contributing buildings

2012 St. Louis Avenue

Date: 1888, 1894 and 1915 additions

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: vacant

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This two and one-half story red brick building is three bays wide with a hipped roof and an 1894 corner tower addition. The original body of the house has segmental-arched door and window openings with

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soldier course headers. The window openings have bracketed and molded sandstone sills with carved wooden pediments featuring roundels and incised details. The raised basement has two rectangular window openings and is faced in smooth limestone with a drip mold; the foundation, along with the first story window sills, has been painted black. The main entrance, accessed by a short flight of stairs, is located in the left bay. It has paired doors under a wide segmental-arched transom. The roof has a single shingled dormer with a rounded roof. The tower addition is three stories tall and attached to the house's east elevation just beyond its juncture with the main elevation. It has a battered foundation of textured ashlar limestone. Its first story has two large window openings with a shared textured limestone sill, a shared rusticated limestone lintel and their original four-over-four vertical-paned double sash windows. The tower's second story has three narrower windows under a shared rusticated limestone lintel, and the third story has three shorter windows with individual limestone sills. The tower is flat-roofed though its original roof was likely conical. There is a flat-roofed, non-contributing outbuilding at the rear of the lot.

A rusticated limestone wall in ashlar bond with square corner piers and a castellated ridge runs on the north and west sides, with steps at entrances. This contributes to the setting of the building.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

1 non-contributing building

2013 St. Louis Avenue (Photographs #27 and #28)

Date: 1880-1881, outbuildings 1890 and 1891

Style: Second Empire (altered)

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Clubhouse

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: C. Linnenkahl; A. H. Haesler

This two story stone-fronted building stands five bays wide on a raised basement. Its original steeply-pitched mansard roof was removed in 1940 and replaced with a flat roof framed by brick parapets. The center bay steps out from the wall plane and holds the main entrance in its first story. This is sheltered by a shallow, flat-roofed stone porch forming a second-story balcony. The porch supports are polished granite columns with foliated stone capitals which are echoed in granite and stone pilasters on the wall plane. The porch is enclosed on two sides by simple granite balustrades which open onto a double-flight of steps framed by shaped polish granite knee walls. All window openings are jack-arched with molded stone enframements carved out of the limestone elevation. Additional brackets, pilasters, and diminutive wall-buttresses add to the overall composition. A low granite wall with carved posts runs along the St. Louis Avenue property line from N. 20th to N. 21st Streets. It then extends north along N. 21st Street towards a tall brick and sandstone wall which encloses the rear portion of the property from the carriage house complex to the main house.

The carriage house complex consists of two joined red brick buildings constructed in 1890 and 1891. The larger 1891 building faces N. 21st Street; it is two stories tall with a steeply-pitched hipped roof, jack-arched window openings with sandstone sills and lintels, and large wall dormers with polygonal roofs. The second structure, a stable from 1890, is situated to the rear of the house itself, and is flat-roofed with segmental-arched and jack-arched window openings which have been filled with brick. It stands on a limestone and sandstone foundation, with multi-planed elevations created by patterned and layered brick. The two carriage houses were connected by a covered brick walkway at an unknown date.

Running along St. Louis Avenue's sidewalk line and wrapping along N. 21st Street is a shaped granite base wall. The wall has battered, ornamental posts at the main entrance and at corners. Although one of these posts is damaged, and the fence is missing, the wall is an important part of the setting. A tall red brick wall on N. 21st Street runs west from the main building and meets the sidewalk line, and bends north

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along the sidewalk to the carriage house. The wall has recessed panels between piers, sandstone coping and an infilled entrance at the carriage house with sandstone pediment above.

3 contributing buildings

2 contributing objects

2125 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #29)

Date: 1902

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: John H. Drees

This two and one half story red brick building has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with flared eaves. Its asymmetrical main elevation is six bays wide, with the rightmost bay occupying the face of a chamfered corner. All windows are jack-arched with molded limestone sills. On the first story of the primary section of the main elevation there are single window openings flanking a recessed entrance porch. This porch is framed by a wide brick arch and contains the main entrance and two window openings, the right of which is set into a diagonal wall as if the chamfered corner were actually part of a polygonal tower bay which has been partially buried into the wall plane. It is accessed by a short flight of marble steps. The second story has four window openings, and above is a shingled hipped dormer. The chamfered section of the main elevation has single window openings on the first and second stories below a hipped dormer. The raised basement is faced in rusticated limestone. The basement window openings are filled with glass block, and the upper floor window openings have replacement one-over-one windows.

1 contributing building

2126 St. Louis Avenue

See Institutional Buildings.

2128 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #31)

Date: 1885

Style: Second Empire

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

The red brick townhouse is three stories tall on a raised basement with a false mansard roof between shaped side parapets. It is three bays wide, with the raised and recessed main entrance in the right first story bay. The door and window openings are segmental arched with soldier course headers and bracketed limestone sills. The mansard has two pedimented dormers with carved wooden enframements. The thick wooden cornice features paired brackets and heavily-incised details. The foundation is faced in rusticated limestone with raked coursing and has two rectangular window openings infilled with glass blocks.

1 contributing building

2130-32 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #31)

Date: 1897

Style: Romanesque Revival

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Edward F. Nolte

Builder: Huehnerhoffe & Krallman

This three-story, flat-roofed building has a mansard-roofed third floor framed by crow-stepped side parapets. It is two bays wide and stands on a raised basement with two rectangular window openings,

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one of which is filled with glass block and the other of which has a two-light wooden window. The first story right bay has the recessed main entrance framed by a Roman arch; this is framed by layered stretcher courses inside a double brick hood mold. Two jack-arched window openings share a limestone sill and sandstone lintel in the left bay. On the second story, all window openings are round-arched with hood molds springing from a broken triple course of raised brick stretchers. There are two shingled hipped dormers, with paired window openings in the left bay and a single window opening in the right bay. The cornice consists of raised brick stretcher courses over simple brick corbels. All windows are wooden one-over-one windows, with some behind metal storm windows.

1 contributing building

2134 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #31)

Date: 1902

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: John H. Drees

This two story buff brick building is three bays wide with a flat roof. The first story door and window openings are round-arched with prominent hood molds, while the second story window openings are jack-arched with label molds. All windows have limestone sills over thin courses of egg and dart patterned molded brick. The raised and recessed entrance porch contains two doorways and has limestone steps. The raised basement is faced with smoothly-dressed limestone and has two rectangular window openings infilled with dark brick and glass block. The upper portion of the building's cornice has been removed, though a double brick corbel table remains. The first floor has round-topped one-over-one wooden windows and the second floor has one-over-one vinyl replacements.

1 contributing building

2135-7 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #29)

Date: 1870

Style: Second Empire

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This two and one-half story mansard-roofed building has a buff limestone elevation. It is one of the largest residential buildings in the district, standing six bays wide on a raised basement. All door and window openings are round-arched. Recessed paneled entrances occupy the center two first story bays; these retain their original wooden double doors with large vision panels, the left of which retains its transom. Large vermiculated keystones crown the entrance archways, and they are accessed by double stairways framed by shaped knee walls (also of limestone, although the right stairway has been replaced with concrete steps). The other bays are occupied by window openings which retain their original one-over-one wooden windows. First story window openings have individual molded stone sills, while a molded stone course runs across the elevation to form the second story window sills. The mansard has four decorated gabled dormers with single round-arched window openings, with a low parapet running down its center. The roof is framed by a simple upper molded cornice, while the thick primary cornice below features large closely-placed brackets. The raised basement has two segmental-arched window openings to either side of the entrance bays. All other windows are original wooden one-over-one windows, except for two on the first floor that have been replaced. The east and west elevations have ornate flat-roofed wooden trapezoidal bays with banks of four round-arch window openings and elaborate bracketed cornices over each floor. The cornice continues on each of these elevations, which also have additional dormers. The north section of the building is two stories, with a brick first floor terminating in corbelling under a mansard-faced second floor with dormers. Some original slate is evident on the

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mansards on all sides, but it is largely obscured by later shingle roofing. There is a decorated shed-roofed frame porch at the north end of the west elevation.

A shaped limestone base wall runs along the sidewalk lines on south, extending far to the property line on St. Louis Avenue. Two damaged posts frame steps to the entrances to the building. A second part of the wall on the west (N. 22nd Street side) is of rusticated limestone in an ashlar bond. A run of iron fence remains on the base on the N. 22nd Street side and on the west side of the St. Louis Avenue side.

There is a non-contributing one-story flat-roofed concrete masonry unit garage at the alley line. The vehicle entrances face west with a drive toward N. 22nd Street.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

1 non-contributing building

2200 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #32)

Date: 1889, 1950 alteration

Style: Richardsonian Romanesque

Original Use: Clubhouse

Present Use: Vacant

Architect: Ad Mouchein

Builder: unknown

Originally two and one-half stories tall with steeply-pitched mansard roof, this red brick building at the corner of St. Louis Avenue and N. 22nd Street was reduced to two stories in 1950. It stands four bays wide and six bays deep with a one-story rear addition (date unknown, post-1909). The first story of the main elevation is almost entirely faced in alternating courses of thick and thin textured sandstone blocks (now painted). The round-arched recessed entrance is in the rightmost bay under sandstone voussoirs; the inside of the arch and part of the door opening itself have been enclosed to accommodate an iron gate. The left bay has a rectangular window covered by vinyl siding. The second story has a ribbon of four round-arched window openings framed by five rows of brick headers springing from molded brick courses. The left- and rightmost arches have shaped sandstone keystones, and a course of sandstone runs across the elevation at the sill line. Terra cotta coping caps the flat parapet wall above it.

1 contributing building

2205 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #29)

Date: 1883-1884, 1903 and 1951 additions

Style: Second Empire

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This two-story building has a limestone elevation (now painted) and stands two bays wide on a raised basement. The shallow mansard is straight-angled but medium-pitched and retains its original hexagonal slate tiles. It is framed by a thick molded and dentillated upper cornice and an elaborate primary cornice with ornate brackets, carved panels, and modillions. Both stories of the right bay have paired windows set into a highly-decorated two story window enframement with shaped pilasters and mullions, patterned molding, and incised details. The first story left bay has a recessed entrance porch framed by pilasters under a shaped stone awning. Above this, the single left bay window opening is framed by pattern echoing those on the right bay. The battered foundation is faced in limestone under a molded water table, and has two rectangular windows. A two-story rear addition was constructed in 1905, followed by a smaller addition facing N. 22nd Street in 1951. Windows on the front elevation are wooden one-over-one units.

1 contributing building

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2206 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #32)

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: J. P. Riechers & Son

This two and one-half story building is red brick with a false mansard roof and simple corbelled brick cornice. It is three bays wide, with the round-arched raised entrance occupying the rightmost first story bay. The entrance porch itself is recessed and contains two doors framed by original wood paneling. The jack-arched window openings have rowlock headers and limestone sills. The home stands on a raised basement with two rectangular windows, and the foundation is faced in textured limestone below a smooth limestone course. The windows are one-over-one replacement units.

A non-contributing gabled frame garage faces the alley at the rear of the lot.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing building

2207-9 St. Louis Avenue

Date: Circa 1875

Style: Late Victorian

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This one and one-half story grey brick building has a low-pitched hipped roof. It has a narrow chimney rising from the front slope of the roof, flanked by small pedimented dormers. The building is accessed by two side entrances. The main elevation is four bays wide with a simple dentillated brick cornice and four segmental-arched window openings have limestone sills and curved limestone lintels. These openings contain metal one-over-one windows set in historic casings. The raised basement is faced in textured limestone and has small segmental arched windows.

There is a non-contributing, shed-roofed frame garage clad in vinyl siding at the rear of the lot.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing building

2210 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #32)

Date: 1893

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: H. F. Warning

This red and red sandstone brick building stands two and one-half stories tall on a raised basement with a steeply-pitched hipped roof. Its large hipped, shingled dormer contains a ribbon of three windows with diamond-shaped panes. The roof is clad in slate shingles. The main elevation is two bays wide, with a hipped-roof raised entrance porch in the rightmost first story bay. The porch base consists of textured ashlar sandstone capped in smooth sandstone courses, with a simple open cast iron balustrade. Paired support columns have smooth shafts and Corinthian capitals under a plain cornice. A sandstone course runs along the first story sill line, and shorter sandstone courses form the second story sills as well. All window openings are jack-arched with rowlock headers. The first story left bay has a ribbon of three windows (wooden one-over-one windows) with stone transom dividers (wooden single-light transoms),

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while the second story has a pair of window openings in the left bay (wooden one-over-one windows) and a double window with shared transom in the opening at right (west, with wooden single-light windows). Tall narrow chimneys rise from the side elevations. The foundation is faced in brick, with two rectangular window openings containing wooden single-light windows behind metal bars.

1 contributing building

2212 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #32)

Date: 1893; 1900, addition

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: William Klute

This two and one half story red brick building stands on a raised basement with a hipped roof and large polygonal dormer. The dormer has window openings on each of its three faces, with the center opening being largest. It is three bays wide with a raised entrance porch in the first story right bay. This has a hipped roof supported by squared brick piers under a bracketed wooden cornice with diminutive egg and dart detailing. The enclosed porch balustrade is brick capped in red sandstone. Both the foundation and the porch base are faced in alternating courses of smooth and textured limestone; the foundation has a single rectangular window opening and the porch base has a limestone grill. The first story window openings are round-arched and framed by alternating smooth and rough cut sandstone voussoirs springing from a broken course of textured sandstone running across the elevation. These two window openings have carved sandstone sills and retain their original single-paned wooden sashes. The second story windows are jack-arched with thick lintels. A sandstone and corbelled brick course stretches across the elevation at the sill line, and another broken course of textured sandstone runs across the elevation and in between the windows below the lintels. All windows are wooden one-over-one units.

1 contributing building

2218 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #33)

Date: 1889

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This two and one-half story red brick residence is three bays wide with red sandstone details and a pink granite-faced foundation. It has a hipped roof, with a shallow front gabled wing in the left two bays projecting slightly from the wall plane. This gable has two round-arched window openings with a joined sandstone sill on the first story; the arches themselves are accentuated by double soldier courses. The second story has three narrow jack-arched window openings with a much-deteriorated corbelled and dentillated sandstone sill, and the gable has a small ribbon of three jack-arched window openings with brick and sandstone Corinthian columned mullions and a thick sill. The right bay has a recessed entrance porch under a wide arch with large textured sandstone voussoirs springing from foliated decorative sandstone blocks. The paneled and glazed pair of wooden doors is original. The pair of jack-arched window openings in the right second story bay shares a corbelled and dentillated sandstone sill, with a small gabled dormer above with incised details and two round-arched window openings framed by three small Corinthian columns. A molded brick course with a foliated pattern runs across the elevation between the first and second stories. The dormer windows are historic wooden one-over-one units while the others are one-over-one metal replacements.

1 contributing building

2219-23 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #35)

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Date: 1887 and 1921; 1924 addition
Style: Second Empire, Gothic Revival
Original Use: Single Dwelling, funeral parlor
Architect: Undetermined
Present Use: Vacant
Builder: Charles P. Riechers

The original 1887 Second Empire residence west side of this complex is brick with a limestone elevation. It stands two and one-half stories tall on a raised basement with a molded water table. It is asymmetrical with a straight-angled mansard-roofed third story retaining slate shingles. The main elevation is three bays wide, and the center and right bays project from the wall plane to terminate in an elaborately-detailed wall dormer. The building's narrow window openings have bracketed limestone sills and molded window enframements with floral roundels at each corner. These roundels are repeated in the more ornate moldings framing the wall dormer's paired window openings, all of which is capped by a thick cornice below a wooden fan-shaped projection. Second story pilasters framing the center and rightmost bays visually support this configuration. Brackets punctuate the building's thick cornice below the mansard, while another cornice with a block and bead pattern lines the roof ridge. The heavily-ornamented raised entrance occupies the first story's left bay. Its unusual enframement features a decorated pediment framed by red granite columns on stylized raised bases. In 1924 a sympathetic limestone-faced, flat-roofed one-story wing was added to the west elevation, while a simple two-story brick addition was made to the rear. There is a single window opening on the south face of the west wing, and it has a molded enframement like the others on the first floor.

In 1921 a substantial one-story Gothic Revival style chapel was built along the building's east elevation. Built by contractor Charles P. Riechers, the brick chapel flat-roofed and faced in white glazed white terra cotta. It has a side-gabled, green terra cotta-tiled front roof overhanging the main elevation framed by thick side parapets. A cross-gable with a circular clock in its tympanum breaks through this roofline. A pair of pointed-arch window openings with stained glass windows is flanked by single jack-arched window openings with stained glass windows. Each is recessed into the wall plane below a running label mold which rises into an ogee arch over the paired windows at its center. Additional foliated terra cotta details ornament the main elevation, and the chapel entrance is raised and situated between the original house and the chapel. The chapel stands on a raised basement with a smooth limestone foundation.

Along the sidewalk line in front of both sections of the complex is a smooth granite base wall with beveled top slope and rounded end pieces. It contributes to the setting of the building. There also is a non-contributing chain link fence with barbed wire enclosing the parking area around the building.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

1 non-contributing object

2222 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #34)

Date: 1891-1892
Style: Queen Anne
Original Use: Single Dwelling
Architect: Undetermined
Present Use: Single Dwelling
Builder: Bernhart Wussler & Co.

This two and one-half story building is red brick with sandstone details and heavily-pattered brickwork. It retains its original slate roof, copper gutters, and wooden gable shingles. Its asymmetrical elevation is roughly four bays wide. It has a steeply-pitched hipped roof and two front-facing cross gables of different heights, as well as a large second-story corner conical tower. The main gable has a polygonal dormer with window openings on all three faces (metal replacement windows) and comprises the left two bays. Its first story has a wide rectangular window opening (single-light wooden window) with a segmental-

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arched transom under a patterned hood mold; this terminates in a patterned brick course running across the elevation in line with the transom. A sandstone course runs at the sill line. Two square-arched window openings (wooden one-over-one windows), also over a sandstone course, occupy the gable's second story. The conical tower, situated in the building's right bays, is cantilevered out from the second story and shares a base with the entrance porch roof. The tower has a patterned brick cornice over square-arched window openings (wooden one-over-one windows), and retains its slate roof tiles and copper finial. The flat-roofed entrance porch extends under the base of the tower, and has paired battered brick piers with patterned capitals as well as a polish granite column with sandstone a base and capital. The solid brick balustrade is capped in sandstone, and the entrance retains its paneled framing, transom, and heavy wood door with a diamond-paned vision panel. The porch roof forms a second-story balcony, with a patterned brick balustrade which wraps into the base of the tower; this is capped in sandstone, which turns into a sandstone course running across the tower at the sill line. The larger recessed cross-gable is visible between the left gable and the tower; it has a single jack-arched window opening with a metal one-over-one window. There is a bracketed wooden cornice above this opening and a shingled projecting gable end above. The battered foundation is faced in rusticated limestone.

1 contributing building

2228 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #34)

Date: 1893

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This two and one-half story red brick building has a steeply-pitched hipped roof. It has a three-story, front-facing parapeted cross gable in its left bays; the gable's first two stories form a deep three-sided polygonal bay. The bay's first story has segmental-arched window openings with patterned hood molds and sandstone sills, and the second story has jack-arched window openings with sandstone sills under a thick sandstone course at the lintel line. The second story of the bay is flat-roofed with an iron balustrade. The gable has a paired of round-arched window openings under a shared brick hood mold. The brick entrance porch extends out from the polygonal bay, with wide round-arches with patterned brick hood molds supported by paired sandstone columns with cushion capitals. Beneath are the original transomed door and a single jack-arched window opening, and the porch is accessed by a flight of pink granite steps framed by shaped granite knee wall. The porch's flat roof forms a second story balcony with a solid brick balustrade; a single door with sandstone lintel opens onto this. There is a narrow rounded dormer in this same bay. The battered foundation is rusticated granite with a smooth cap course, with openings infilled with glass block at the base of the polygonal bay and a granite grill under the porch. Original one-over-one wooden windows remain in the second floor openings behind metal storm windows, while wooden single-light windows under single-light transoms are in the first floor openings.

1 contributing building

2232 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #34)

Date: 1892

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: John H. Drees

This two and one-half story red brick American Foursquare stands on a raised basement. It is two bays with a slightly-flared hipped roof; its eaves overhang the wall plane without cornice or brackets. It has a shingled hipped dormer with a flared roof and base and a ribbon of three rectangular window openings. The foundation is faced with coursed rusticated sandstone. The raised entrance porch, accessed from

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the side, is of the same material, with a sandstone balustrade and Corinthian columns. The porch is front gabled and has a painted sheet metal pediment with foliated and patterned designs. This shelters a single door and small rectangular window. The first story left bay has two jack-arched window openings with sandstone sills and splayed vertical header courses. The second story left bay has a triple window separated by carved wooden mullions in a jack-arched opening with a sandstone sill. A pair of smaller rectangular window openings which share a sill is in the right second story bay. All windows on the primary elevation are wooden one-over-one windows behind metal storm windows.

1 contributing building

2233 St. Louis Avenue

Date: 1972

Style: Modern Movement

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Builder: Undetermined

This two-story residence is front gabled and two bays wide. Its second-story overhanging elevation features horizontal siding with vertical siding above and below window openings. The first story is brick masonry, with the entrance in the left bay and vertical siding above and below the window in the right bay. The windows and door are aluminum.

1 non-contributing building

2236 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #36)

Date: 1893

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Builder: John H. Drees

This two and one-half story red brick American Foursquare on a raised basement is two bays wide with a slightly-flared hipped roof. Its eaves overhang the wall plane without cornice or brackets. It has a shingled hipped dormer, clad in slate shingles, with a flared roof, battered sides, and three small rectangular window openings. The painted foundation is faced with coursed rusticated limestone between smooth top and bottom courses. There is a single opening on the foundation with a single-light vinyl window inside. Accessed from the side, the shed-roofed limestone entrance porch has a cast iron balustrade and limestone columns beneath a simple wooden cornice with egg and dart details (the foundation and porch are painted). The single entrance door has a small window to its right. The left first story bay wide segmental-arched window opening below a patterned segmental-arched brick header. In this opening is a triple window with decorated mullions under a shared arched transom window. The left second story bay has two square headed window openings and the right bay has a sunken polygonal triple window with carved wooden mullions in an opening. A sandstone course flush with the wall plane runs across the elevation at the second story sill line and projects outwards under each window opening. All windows are replacement one-over-one vinyl units.

There is a contributing flat-roofed brick garage at the alley.

2 contributing buildings

2237 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #37)

Date: 1882

Style: Second Empire

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Builder: Undetermined

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This three-story red brick building is three bays wide with a false mansard roof and raised basement. The entrance occupies the leftmost bay of the first story. The window and door openings are segmental arched with soldier coursed headers, and the former have bracketed limestone sills with shaped and incised brackets. The mansard roof and cornice have been reconstructed after the originals were removed at an unknown date; the former is covered in asphalt shingles and features two pedimented dormers with window openings while the cornice is now replaced by a board clad in vinyl siding. Shaped limestone knee-walls frame the short flight of stairs leading to the slightly-recessed, panelled main entrance. The foundation is faced in smoothly dressed limestone, and its flat-headed windows have been filled with glass block.

A two story, hipped roof brick carriage house with a simple corbelled cornice faces the alley at the rear of the lot (see photograph #44).

2 contributing buildings

2240 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #36)

Date: 1893

Style: Richardsonian Romanesque

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Present Use: Religious Facility

Builder: Bothe & Ratermann

The heavily textured Lake Superior sandstone Richardsonian Romanesque house is two and one-half stories tall with a steeply-pitched hipped roof. A polygonal bay terminating in a large parapeted wall dormer occupies the right bays; its first story window openings are round-arched with hood molds and smooth sandstone lintels, and its second story bays are jack-arched. The wall dormer has a pair of round-arched window openings beneath a heavily-carved foliated tympanum. The left bays have a flat-roofed first story entrance porch with round-arches supported by smooth granite piers with cushion capitals and a low solid sandstone balustrade. The porch shelters a single round-arched window opening to the left of a large elliptical-arched doorway with its original wooden frame, sidelights, transom, and paneled door. The porch's roof serves as a second story balcony with a patterned sandstone balustrade. Two jack-arched window openings with smooth sandstone lintels look onto this, and a polygonal-roofed dormer sits above. The dormer has a recessed face with two window openings separated by a tall decorated mullion that extends above and below the window enframements. The battered foundation is textured ashlar granite, and the porch is access by granite steps framed by shaped and polished granite knee walls. The windows are all wooden one-over-one units.

This house is connected at its west to the church at 2246 St. Louis Avenue and at its south the church educational building at the same address. The church now uses all three buildings, which are connected, but they still function as three separate buildings and are counted as such in the nomination.

At the sidewalk line is a retaining wall with end piers. The wall is composed on rusticated limestone in an ashlar bond with a shaped smooth ridge and slightly pyramidal caps on the posts. The wall contributes to the site with its raised front lawn.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

2241 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #37)

Date: 1885

Style: Second Empire

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

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Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This three story, three bay wide red brick building has a false concave-angled mansard roof between shaped side parapets. The mansard retains its original hexagonal, multi-colored patterned slate shingles and features two pedimented dormers with window openings. The building's ornate wooden cornice features alternating brackets and molded panels with incised decoration. Its main elevation is faced in smooth limestone, while the foundation is faced in rusticated limestone. The raised, slightly recessed entrance in the first story's leftmost bay which retains its original paired paneled doors. The window and door openings are segmental-arched with incised drip molds. The former have bracketed limestone sills. All windows are wooden one-over-one units behind metal storm windows.

The front lawn is enclosed on three sides by a low, flat limestone wall with a wrought iron fence and gate atop.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

2243 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #37)

Date: 1885

Style: Second Empire

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This three story, three bay wide red brick building has a concave-angled mansard-roofed third floor between shaped side parapets. The mansard retains its original patterned slate shingles and features two pedimented dormers with window openings. The building's ornate wooden cornice features alternating brackets and molded panels with incised decoration. Its main elevation is faced in smooth limestone, while the foundation is faced in rusticated limestone. The raised, slightly recessed entrance in the first story's leftmost bay retains its original paired paneled doors. The window and door openings are segmental-arched with incised drip molds. The former have bracketed limestone sills. The windows are one-over-one wooden windows.

There is a flat-roofed two story brick carriage house with segmental arched windows and limestone sills facing the alley at the rear of the lot (see photograph #44).

The front lawn is enclosed on three sides by a low, flat limestone wall with a wrought iron fence and gate atop.

2 contributing buildings

1 contributing object

2246 St. Louis Avenue

See Institutional Buildings.

2247 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #37)

Date: 1880

Style: Italianate

Original Use: Single Dwellings

Present Use: Single Dwellings

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

Two two-story Italianate townhouses are joined by a two-story wing, forming a U-shape facing St. Louis Avenue. Each is three bays wide with a flat-topped, low-pitched hipped roof and raised basement. They

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have limestone elevations with main entrances in the leftmost (west) bays of each. The first story door and window openings are round-arched while the second story windows are segmental arched. Each is recessed into the wall plane with a carved concave surround. The windows have bracketed sills with incised detailing. The window openings retain their original single-paned, one-over-one wooden sashes and molded wooden frames. The houses share a carved wooden cornice which runs continuously across both elevations and their shared central wing; it features pairs and triplets of large brackets with incised detailing over bands of molded wood paneling with a delicate lacelike pattern. The foundations are faced in smoothly-dressed limestone panels with rectangular windows, and capped by a smooth limestone course. The entrance, reached by a short flight of limestone steps with shaped limestone knee walls, retains its original wooden paired paneled outer doors with glazing. A partial side gable extending from the roofline of 2249 St. Louis Avenue forms the central wing connecting the two residences. The wing has first and second story wooden loggias accessed by original paired wooden doors, and a small blind cross gable rises above the cornice line.

A low shaped limestone base wall runs between neighboring lawn enclosures. Although missing its historic fence, the wall still provides part of the setting of the townhouse.

1 contributing building

1 contributing object

2249 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #37)

Date: 1880

Style: Italianate

Original Use: Single Dwellings

Present Use: Single Dwellings

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This address comprises twin two-story Italianate townhouses joined by a two-story wing, forming a U-shape facing St. Louis Avenue. Each is three bays wide with a flat-topped, low-pitched hipped roof and raised basement. They have limestone elevations with main entrances in the leftmost (west) bays of each. The first story door and window openings are round-arched while the second story windows are segmental arched. Each is recessed into the wall plane with a carved concave surround. The windows have bracketed sills with simple molding. The window openings retain their original single-paned, one-over-one wooden sashes and molded wooden frames. The houses share a carved wooden cornice which runs continuously across both elevations and their shared central wing; it features pairs and triplets of large brackets with incised detailing over bands of molded wood paneling with a delicate lacelike pattern. The foundations are faced in smoothly-dressed limestone panels with rectangular windows, and capped by a smooth limestone course. Each entrance, reached by a short flight of limestone steps with shaped limestone knee walls, retains its original wooden paired paneled outer doors with glazing. A partial side gable extending from the roofline of this house forms the central wing connecting the two residences. The wing has first and second story wooden loggias accessed by original paired wooden doors, and a small blind cross gable rises above the cornice line.

A one-story, concrete garage faces 23rd Street at the rear of the lot. Its roof is wood-framed with overhanging eaves, carved rafter tails and vertical wooden siding in the gable ends. A metal roll-up door is in the vehicle opening.

A low shaped limestone base wall and wrought iron fence with gate encloses the front lawn on three sides.

2 contributing buildings

1 contributing object

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2300 St. Louis Avenue

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: John Costello

This two and one-half story brick American Foursquare has a flat-topped hipped roof and stands four bays wide on a raised basement. A hip roofed entrance porch occupies the rightmost two first story bays. It has a solid brick balustrade and square brick piers with Corinthian capitals under a simple entablature. The porch shelters two transomed doors to either side of a narrow window. All windows are jack-arched. The first story window openings in the left two bays have limestone lug sills carved in a modified Greek key pattern, and a limestone course runs at the sill line. The four second story window openings have individual limestone lug sills and share a running label mold of brick stretchers over a molded brick course in the egg and dart pattern. A short flight of stairs lead to the entrance porch, and the brick and limestone-faced foundation has two rectangular windows. The roof has a shingled hipped dormer with battered sides. The windows are wooden one-over-one windows behind metal storm units.

1 contributing building

2305 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #40)

Date: 1892

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: John Costello

This two and one-half story building stands three bays wide on a rusticated limestone foundation. It is three bays wide with a steeply-pitched hipped roof and large shingled polygonal, curved-roof dormer with a tall copper finial. Its brick body is accentuated by limestone, sandstone and terra cotta, all of which has been painted, and it retains its copper gutters. All ornamentation is focused on the center bay beneath the dormer. A paneled and recessed entrance porch houses a pair of wooden doors under a wide transom; this is framed by a raised entrance porch with a segmental-arch pediment over a smooth entablature and Corinthian columns and pilasters. The pediment contains foliated carvings surrounding the building's date, "1892." Paired second-story Corinthian pilasters frame a central window opening and support an elaborate scrolled pediment over a thick wooden entablature with thick decorated brackets; the scrolls, which appear to emerge from the roofline, frame a large ornamental painted sheet metal plinth under the crowning dormer. All window openings on the first and second stories retain their wooden double-hung sashes; the right bay's second story window opening retains its eight-over-eight configuration. They are jack-arched with stone sills and lintels. The raised foundation is faced in textured pink granite, and the base of the porch, along with the stairs leading to it, are smoothly-dressed granite.

A two story tall brick front-gabled carriage house is at the rear of the lot facing N. 23rd Street. It has round-arched window openings with simple limestone sills and wide eaves with pairs of large scrolled wooden brackets. A square tower set into the roof ridge, and a simple circular window opening (now boarded over) is set below the gable peak. The windows are round-topped four-over-one wooden windows. There is a round-arched entrance on the south face flanked by two round window openings on each side.

Along the south side of the property is a shaped limestone base wall set back about five feet from the sidewalk line. This wall extends to the west to meet the property line of 2325-7 St. Louis Avenue and originally was shared with other houses. It is interrupted by steps at places where building or gangway entrances are located or had been located. This object significantly shapes the character of the house

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and mitigates the impact of the missing buildings to the west. There is a section of non-contributing chain link fence on the east side of the front yard.

2 contributing buildings

1 contributing object

1 non-contributing object

2306-8 St. Louis Avenue

Date: 1906

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: John Costello

This two story red brick building stands three bays wide on a raised basement. It is flat-roofed, with a wraparound visor roof (this may not be the original roof configuration). A hip roofed porch occupies the first story right bay and shelters two transomed doorways. It has squared brick piers with Corinthian capitals under a simple entablature and a solid brick porch balustrade capped in limestone. All window openings are jack-arched. First story windows have vertical header courses and share a running label of brick stretchers over a brick egg and dart pattern, and a limestone course runs at the sill line. The left and center second story bays have limestone lug sills and a shallow polygonal bay is positioned over the entrance porch. A large wooden cornice with decorated brackets and dentils runs at the second story header line. The foundation and raised porch base and balustrade are faced in brown brick. There are two rectangular basement-level window openings. The house has one-over-one replacement windows.

A non-contributing side-gabled garage with metal siding stands to the rear of the lot.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing building

2316 St. Louis Avenue

Date: 1898

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: Klute & Ahring

This two and one-half story red brick building is three bays wide with a steeply-pitched hipped roof. First story window openings are segmental-arched with molded brick hood molds, while the second story window openings are jack-arched with label molds. All have limestone lug sills over stepped brick courses. The raised entrance porch occupies the first story right bay; it is round-arched with a wide arched brick hood mold. The roof has a boxed cornice and a shingled hipped dormer. The raised basement is faced in textured ashlar limestone. There are metal awnings over the second story windows and entrance porch. There is a hipped dormer with wooden face and two window openings. All windows on the house are one-over-one wooden windows behind metal storm windows.

A non-contributing front-gabled garage stands to the rear of the lot.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing building

2320-22 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #42)

Date: 1926

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

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Architect: Undetermined

Builder: F. Cieslak

This two story red brick building stands four bays wide. It has a flat roof and shaped front parapet with raised end blocks and a peaked raised center block. A flat-roofed porch shelters two pairs of transomed doors in the center two first story bays. This has battered brick piers and a solid brick porch balustrade capped in sandstone; the balustrade divides the porch in two, and it is accessed by two flights of concrete stairs. The porch roof serves as a second story balcony accessed by single doors with soldier course headers in the center two bays. The left and right bays have jack-arched window openings with limestone lug sills and soldier course headers. The foundation is faced in brick and has single rectangular window openings to either side of the entrance porch. The basement openings have wooden single-light windows behind bars, while other windows are replacement vinyl units.

1 contributing building

2324 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #42)

Date: 1902

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Vacant

Architect: M. V. Leahy

Builder: John Costello

This red brick building stands two and one-half stories tall on raised basement. It has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with a shingled hipped dormer. The right first story bay has a flat-roofed porch with squared brick piers and a solid brick balustrade capped in limestone. The balustrade and foundation are faced in brown brick. Window openings are jack-arched below limestone lintels with keystones and splayed end blocks. Second story windows have limestone lug sills, and a limestone course runs along the first story sill line. The right (west) second story opening is a Jefferson window over the porch. The other second floor opening has a wide one-over-one wooden window behind paired storm windows; the first floor opening is boarded. The dormer face has a window opening with a wooden six-over-one window.

1 contributing building

2325-7 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #41)

Date: 1885

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Vacant

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This three-story red brick building is two bays wide with a false mansard roof. A recessed entrance porch with side panels and a transomed entrance occupies the first story left bay. All door and window openings are jack-arched with stepped and splayed limestone lintels. Rubbed and painted sandstone courses run across the first and second story sill lines, and short molded brick courses run below each window. The right bay has paired window openings which retain their original carved frames and mullions; the second story pair retains its fifteen-paned single sashes. The second story left bay's single window retains its carved frame and original one-over-one wooden window. The second and third story right bays are stepped out from the wall plane over a corbelled base. The cornice has deep corbels with molded brick rosettes in between. The painted sandstone-faced foundation has two boarded rectangular jack-arched window openings. There is a non-contributing pipe-rail fence on a concrete base enclosing part of the yard.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing object

2326-28 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #42)

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

Date: 1902

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Charles F. May

Builder: Klute & Ahring

This red brick American Foursquare stands two and one-half stories tall on raised basement. It has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with a large shingled hipped dormer. The dormer has paired window openings on its face. It is three bays wide. A hip roofed entrance porch occupies the first story right bay and shelters two transomed doors. The porch has squared brick piers under a dentillated entablature and a solid brick porch balustrade capped in limestone. All window openings are jack-arched with molded limestone lug sills and brick label molds. The foundation and porch base are faced in textured ashlar limestone and contains two window openings with glass block inside. The other windows are one-over-one vinyl replacement units.

1 contributing building

2332-34 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #42)

Date: 1927

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Benjamin Shapiro

Builder: Albert Realty & Construction Co.

This two story brick building is five bays wide. It has a flat roof and a shaped front parapet capped in terra cotta with raised center and end blocks. The left, center, and right bays have paired window openings with limestone lug sills and soldier course headers with white glazed brick center and end blocks on both stories (the second story has a complete soldier course running along the header line). The remaining two bays have single wooden doors with sidelights and similar headers on the first story, and single windows with lug sills below patterned brick semicircles. The faced is decorated with various shaped concrete lozenges and roundels. Windows are one-over-one vinyl replacements.

1 contributing building

2337 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #41)

Date: 1889

Style: Second Empire

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This three-story brick building stands two bays wide with a limestone elevation. It has steeply-pitched mansard-roofed third floor and a prominent three-story polygonal tower-like right projecting bay. The roof has asphalt shingles, and has two pedimented wooden dormers with single window openings. Window and door openings are jack-arched with molded bracketed sills. The slightly recessed paneled entrance occupies the first story left bay and retains its original carved wooden doors with triangular vision panels. The polygonal bay has paired windows framed by single windows on its three sides; the paired windows retain their carved wooden mullions. A molded water table runs below the first story sill line, and a short flight of beveled steps leads to the entrance. Some original wooden one-over-one windows remain, but most are metal one-over-one replacements.

There is a one-story brick pyramidal-roofed garage facing the alley at the rear of the lot.

2 contributing buildings

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

2338 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #42)

Date: 1911

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: E. Guentert

Builder: Guentert & Burns

This two story red brick building has a flat roof with a false mansard roof clad in slate shingles. It stands two bays wide, with a hipped roof porch in the first story right bay. This has squared brick piers with Corinthian columns under a dentillated cornice and shelters two transomed doorways. The brick porch balustrade is capped in limestone and it, along with the foundation, is faced in brown brick. All windows are jack-arched; the left bay has single window openings on both stories; a limestone course runs at the first story sill line, while the second story window opening has a limestone lug sill. A shallow polygonal bay sits above the porch. A bracketed and dentillated wooden cornice runs below the roof at the second story header line. The windows are wooden on-over-one units.

1 contributing building

2340 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #42)

Date: 1907

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: John Costello

This red brick American Foursquare is two and one-half stories tall with a raised basement. It has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with a shingled hipped dormer and stands four bays wide. A hipped-roof entrance porch occupies the first story right (west) bay, with square brick piers with Corinthian capitals under a simple wooden entablature. The solid porch balustrade is capped in limestone, and it, along with the foundation, is faced in brown brick. All window openings are jack-arched. The first story windows in the left two bays share a running label mold, and limestone course runs at the sill line. The second story window openings have individual limestone lug sills. A bracketed wooden cornice with dentils partially remains above the left two bays; the right portion of the cornice has been removed and replaced with a plain wooden board. The dormer is battered and has two window openings on its face. All windows are one-over-one units, and some are wooden and others are later replacements.

1 contributing building

2342-4 St. Louis Avenue

Date: 1903

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Gerhard Becker

Builder: J. P. Riechers & Son

This two and one-half story tall red brick building is four bays wide. It has a hipped roof, and the right two bays contain a shallow cross-gabled wing with a first-story entrance porch. The porch has a shed roof with a cross gable with a shingled pediment over a wooden entablature with a festooned frieze. The supports are simple columns echoed by attached columns on the wall plane, and the solid brick balustrade is capped in limestone. Two paneled doors with vision panels and transoms are framed by original carved wood mullions. The foundation is faced in textured ashlar limestone and has two rectangular window openings. White marble steps lead to the entrance porch. There is a molded wooden cornice with brackets and a shingled hipped dormer with battered sides. The dormer has paired windows in an opening on its face. All windows are vinyl replacements with applied grilles. All window openings are jack-arched and have molded brick enframements. The two windows in the left bays of the first and

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

second stories share limestone lug sills over courses of molded brick; the two windows above the porch share a limestone sill as well. A small round-arched window opening occupies the gable pediment.

1 contributing building

2343 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #41)

Date: Circa 1885, with circa 1950 alterations

Style: Second Empire

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Builder: Undetermined

This three story brick building has an angled false mansard roof with a flat-roofed dormer. The mansard has been covered in vinyl siding and the elevation has been refaced in simulated stone masonry. It is three bays wide. The entrance is in the first story left bay. This and all window openings have been dramatically altered reduced to accommodate modern vinyl windows.

There is a non-contributing front-gabled open frame car port facing the alley at the rear of the lot.

2 non-contributing buildings

2345 St. Louis Avenue

Date: Circa 1900

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Builder: Undetermined

This two and one-half story red brick building is three bays wide on a raised basement. It has a steeply-pitched hipped roof with a large shingled hipped dormer clad in slate. The dormer has a large window opening partially infilled with wood around a smaller vinyl window. The gabled left bay projects slightly from the wall plane with a hipped roof entrance porch on its first story. The porch has a limestone base and steps. The porch also has a simple entablature and metal supports over a concrete block solid balustrade. The entrance has a transom and sidelights. The window openings are jack-arched with splayed vertical header courses and limestone lug sills. The gable has a shingle pediment with a triangular wooden louvered window opening. The window openings have one-over-one wooden windows behind storm windows, except for the opening over the entrance which is partially filled with wood around a smaller replacement window.

1 contributing building

2346 St. Louis Avenue

Date: 1929

Style: Craftsman/Bungalow

Original Use: Multiple Dwelling

Architect: Schulte & Tarling

Present Use: Multiple Dwelling

Builder: H. C. Simon & Co.

This variegated brick front-gabled building stands two and one-half stories tall and is two bays wide. The roofline is capped in terra cotta coping; it has widely-overhanging eaves with large brackets. A wide hipped roof porch extends across the first story. It has brick piers under a heavily-bracketed entablature and a solid brick balustrade capped in limestone. Beneath it are two doors framing a small window opening in the left bay, and a pair of window openings with a limestone lug sill in the right bay. The second story bays have paired windows in openings with limestone lug sills as well, below a tan brick soldier course with limestone blocks which runs at the header line. This course dips down into a downward-facing arrow head pattern between the two bays. A brick-framed Palladian window in an

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St. Louis Place Historic District
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opening occupies the gable peak. The foundation is quarry-faced limestone. The windows are one-over-one metal replacement units.

1 contributing building

2500 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #43)

Date: 1900, 1904 addition

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Two-Part Commercial

Present Use: Automobile Repair Shop

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: J. M. Rice

This two story brick building is five bays wide. It is flat roofed with a shaped front parapet with raised end blocks, all of which is capped in terra cotta coping. A cast iron storefront with four large commercial display windows comprises the entire first story. The storefront I-beam has ornamental rosettes, and cast-iron pilasters frame the windows and central recessed entrance. A pressed tin cornice runs below the roofline, and the second story windows are segmental-arched with soldier course headers and limestone sills. A roughly eight-bay deep one-story wing rear addition runs along N. 25th Street; it has a flat roof and is likely from 1904.

A flat-roofed concrete block garage built circa 1940 stands at the southwest corner of the property; it has two paneled wooden doors and terra cotta coping along the roofline.

2 contributing buildings

2505 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #44)

Date: 1916

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: School

Present Use: Museum

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Frein Masonry & Construction Co.

This large two-story, red brick building stands on the corner of St. Louis Avenue and 25th Street. It is seven bays wide and eleven bays deep. The raised basement is faced in brown brick below a smooth limestone water table and has rectangular windows. First and second story window openings are jack-arched with limestone sills. The main body of the building has a steeply-pitched hipped roof, and a flat-roofed five-bay entrance wing extends from the main elevation. This wing has a shaped front parapet with raised center and end blocks; the roofline is capped in smooth limestone and a geometric pattern of projecting brick headers is positioned at the center of the elevation. Its corners have brick quoins, and its center three first story bays have a front-gabled entrance porch. This has square brick support piers with molded capitals and bases below a simple entablature. The porch is raised, and accessed by a flight of steps between brick knee walls capped in limestone. The window openings framing the porch have limestone lintels with splayed keystones and end blocks. The entrance wing is missing its cornice, which has been removed and parged. There is a small, blind hipped dormer at the base of the main roof behind the entrance wing. Simple brick pilasters rise between each bay on the side elevations. The windows have all been replaced with smaller metal units under transoms. On the front elevation, the windows are single-light units and on the side in the wide openings they are paired one-over-one units.

1 contributing building

2515-17 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #45)

Date: 1905

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

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St. Louis Place Historic District
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Original Use: Multiple Dwelling
Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: vacant
Builder: John Costello

This two story red brick building is flat-roofed with a false hipped roof extending over the main elevation. It is six bays wide, and the raised basement is faced in brown brick. All window openings are jack-arched with rowlock headers; a limestone course runs across the first and second story sill lines. The center two first story bays have a hip-roofed entrance porch sheltering two recessed, paneled doorways. Solid brick balustrades enclose the porch and divide it in two; three columns support its roof below a thick dentillated wooden entablature. Two short flights of steps access each side of the porch. A stepped parapet runs down the center of the roof, further delineating the two sides of the buildings. The windows are wooden one-over-one units, with the two eastern windows on the first-floor boarded. There is a non-contributing chain link fence enclosing the front yard, joined to a section of metal fencing on the east side.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing object

2518 St. Louis Avenue

Date: c. 1900

Style: None

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Vacant

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

There is a one-story flat-roofed brick building fragment that was built as an addition to a gabled frame house that stood in front of it. This fragment is badly deteriorated and, since it was built after the original house, is not contributing to the district.

1 non-contributing building

2519 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #45)

Date: 1900

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: John Costello

This two story red brick building has a front-gabled roof and stands three bays wide on a raised basement. A hip-roofed entrance porch with cast iron supports occupies the first story left bay. All other bays have jack-arched window openings with bracketed brick sills and sandstone lintels; these retain their original one-over-one wooden sashes. The gable has vertical wood paneling above a boxed cornice. The foundation is faced in limestone. The windows are wooden one-over-one units. There is a non-contributing chain link fence enclosing the front yard.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing object

2522 St. Louis Avenue (plus outbuilding)

Date: Circa 1925

Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Original Use: Single Dwelling

Present Use: Single Dwelling

Architect: Undetermined

Builder: Undetermined

This dark brick building stands two bays wide on a raised basement. It is flat-roofed with a shaped front parapet with slightly raised center and end blocks. Window openings are jack-arched with soldier course headers and limestone sills. The raised entrance porch occupies the first story right bay; it is accessed

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St. Louis Place Historic District
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from the side by a flight of stairs behind a solid brick balustrade. A front-gabled awning with large brackets shelters the doorway. A soldier course with a white glazed brick pattern runs along the cornice line. The windows are wooden three-over-one units.

At the alley is a flat-roofed brick garage with parapets and a metal roll-up door facing the alley.
2 contributing buildings

2524 St. Louis Avenue

Date: 1948; later additions

Style: Modern Movement

Original Use: Warehouse

Architect: Undetermined

Present Use: Warehouse

Builder: Undetermined

This one-story building was built in three sections. The oldest section is on the west and dates to 1948. That section is a flat-roofed buff brick office section with tall projecting box eaves clad in corrugated metal siding. The north elevation is clad in simulated stone masonry that wraps onto the west elevation. Two tapered piers frame a bay with two multi-light steel windows in openings to the left (east) of a vacated doorway that is now infilled with a fixed-pane steel window. There are two window openings on the west elevation, one of which is filled with a multi-light steel window ribbon and the other with a smaller steel multi-light window. The slightly recessed center section of the building has an unknown later date and is flat roofed with three garage openings facing St. Louis Avenue. The eastern section is taller with a very low-pitched gable roof and projects forward from the center section wall plane. There is a single garage opening facing St. Louis Avenue. These center and eastern sections have metal roll-up garage doors in their openings and are clad in vertical-seamed corrugated metal siding. Because most of the building was built after the period of significance for the district, it cannot be considered to be contributing.

1 non-contributing building

2539 St. Louis Avenue (Photograph #45)

Date: 1946; 1950, addition

Style: Modern Movement

Original Use: Warehouse

Architect: Undetermined; Edward J. Lawler, add. Builder: Corrigan Company (Thomas Corrigan, Engineer)

Present Use: Warehouse

This is a rectangular one-story concrete masonry unit with three side-gabled roofs. The north, east and west elevations are painted exposed concrete masonry units with irregular fenestration. The gable ends are clad in transite and the roofs are clad in corrugated metal. The front elevation facing St. Louis Avenue is clad in red brick and has a limestone cap. At center is an entrance with rectilinear limestone surround and concrete stoop; the doorway has a single metal door with large glass pane and double bars across the center. To the left (west) of the entrance are four jack-arch window openings with paired metal horizontally-divided two-over-two windows behind metal grilles inside. To the right (east) are three similar window openings that have been infilled with red brick. A rowlock course runs continuous at sill level, and a soldier course runs continuous at header level. There is a one-story flat-roofed steel-framed section on the east clad in corrugated metal siding that has two large garage openings with metal roll-up doors facing St. Louis Avenue. This section is recessed behind a fenced asphalt parking lot. A non-contributing chain link fence encloses the parking area on the east side of the building.

1 contributing building

1 non-contributing object

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Historic Function (continued)

LANDSCAPE/object
GOVERNMENT/fire station
SOCIAL/clubhouse
RECREATION AND CULTURE/recreational building
RECREATION AND CULTURE/music building

Current Function (continued)

LANDSCAPE/object
GOVERNMENT/fire station
RECREATION AND CULTURE/recreational building

Architect/Builder (continued)

Becker, Gerhard/architect
Shapiro, Benjamin/architect
Costello, John/builder

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

Summary

The St. Louis Place Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of ETHNIC HERITAGE/European and under Criterion C in the area of COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. The period of significance begins in 1850, with the dedication of contributing resource St. Louis Place Park and extends through 1955, when neighborhood demographics began changing and decline began. While the contexts established in this nomination apply to the entire Union Addition subdivision, the remainder has either already been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, currently is being nominated through small historic district and single-site nominations, or is so depleted of building stock as to not be eligible for listing. The district includes 132 contributing resources and 26 non-contributing resources, while the Union Addition eventually developed with over 1,000 buildings. The name of this group of buildings references the park at the center of the neighborhood, originally named "St. Louis Place" and later named St. Louis Place Park.

The district is a key part of the city's Union Addition of 1850, the only subdivision in the city to employ a linear "pleasure ground" park as a central feature of its street grid and only the third in the city to include a public park at all. The Union Addition's boundaries were Hebert Street on the north, Parnell Avenue on the west, North Market Street on the south and roughly today's Florissant Avenue on the east. St. Louis Place Park was dedicated, although not improved, before Lafayette Square, Hyde Park, Tower Grove Park and almost every other important historic park in St. Louis. Unlike other parks, St. Louis Place Park was an integral part of the physical design for the neighborhood, which developed in the 19th and early 20th centuries as a dense mostly residential neighborhood with churches, institutions, stores and factories located throughout. St. Louis Place realized the development of a core of large homes and wealthy residents along the park and wide central thoroughfare St. Louis Avenue, and this area comprises much of the district. However, most of the neighborhood developed with middle and working class housing typical of St. Louis' development in the period, and the district includes a substantial part of that fabric. Altogether, St. Louis Place was the largest cohesively developed subdivision in north St. Louis dedicated during the 19th century.

St. Louis Place stood directly in the path of Irish and German out-migration from districts immediately north of downtown, and attracted the near north side's upper-middle class and wealthy Germans as well as working-and middle class families during the last decades of the nineteenth century. As a whole, neither immigrant group had achieved great riches by the turn of the twentieth century. The Germans had maintained their solidly middle-class status as skilled craftsmen and merchants while slowly breaking into the large-scale industrial and white-collar positions. Germans did not form exclusive ethnic enclaves and lived side-by-side with other ethnic groups throughout the city, and in St. Louis Place, the wealthiest near north side residents clustered around the park and St. Louis Avenue regardless of ethnic background.³

The neighborhood became fashionable for those self-made German businessmen, industrialists, and professionals who had risen to greater wealth and success than most of their countrymen. Devoid of the kinds of deed restrictions which characterized true "private places" elsewhere in the city, St. Louis Place also attracted more modest residents as well as commercial and industrial interests in a manner typical of north-side neighborhoods where strict "occupational clustering" was uncommon.⁴ German cultural institutions followed, making St. Louis Place a focal point for both cultures into the twentieth century. The German-American community of St. Louis Place launched institutions of citywide significance represented by buildings in the district that once housed Strassberger's Conservatory and the Freie Gemeinde von Nord St. Louis.

³ Audrey Olson, *St. Louis Germans, 1850-1920*, p. 58.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 70-1.

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St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri

The Unique Plan of St. Louis Place

In 1850 a group of prominent landowners led by Colonel John O'Fallon (1791-1865) opened the Union Addition just north of the city's limits. The group included O'Fallon, Louis LaBeaume, John Miller, J.R. Shepley, L.A. Benoist, B.B. Dayton, Albert Todd, Samuel Knox, M.B. Bacon and Josiah Dent. O'Fallon owned some of the land needed for the addition and joined with the other landowners to make one of the largest St. Louis subdivisions before the Civil War. On March 5, 1850, the group filed the plat with the St. Louis City Recorder even though most of the addition lay outside of the city limit set in 1841. O'Fallon anticipated expansion of the city's limits in the near future, and the text of the plat made that clear. In 1850, St. Louis had a population of 77,860 and was growing fast.⁵ To the east, the village of North St. Louis, incorporated by a group of landowners anticipating future growth, had been incorporated and platted in 1816 but fully absorbed by St. Louis in 1841. Writing about the Union Addition historian James Neal Primm notes that it was located "in the city's fastest-growing corridor."⁶

The landowners' anticipation of eventual annexation, however, was not their strongest bequest to St. Louis. The plan of the Union Addition itself contained a vision of urban planning far advanced for its time. The size of the addition was rare: The Union Addition comprised fifty-four blocks between N.16th (now N. 20th) Street and Jefferson Avenue to the east and west and Hebert and North Market streets to the north and south. Furthermore, not every parcel was divided in the first plat. The landowners laid out a grid of streets, with the wide faces of blocks and alleys laid east-west. The streets were laid out at the generous amount of 60 feet, except for the central 100-foot-wide Grand Avenue. One street, present day Sullivan Avenue (originally Lucas Avenue), was not included in the first plat. Parcels were to be thirty feet wide, a width five feet wider than standard and certainly intended to signify the desire for larger homes in the Union Addition. However, the first plat only laid out parcels along Grand Avenue, the south side of University Street, the north side of Conde (now Montgomery) Street, between Hebert and Dodier streets and on parts of blocks facing a linear park running north-south between Seventeenth (now 20th) and Eighteenth (now N. 22nd) streets, with the southern end at Benton Street and the northern end at Hebert Street (see figure #3).

This elongated strip of green space was St. Louis Place (later St. Louis Place Park), only the second recorded instance of permanently dedicated park space being included in a St. Louis subdivision after small, circular Jackson Park on North Market Street in North St. Louis was dedicated in 1816. In certain terms on the second page of the plat map, O'Fallon and his partners clearly stated that St. Louis Place be set aside for public use as "a park or pleasure ground to be kept in good order and to be improved by the city as a private park, for the use of the residents of the area comprised within the district designated as Union Addition."⁷ The 300-foot wide, 2,000-foot long promenade was to be faced with the homes of the elite.⁸ The plat called for two narrow private carriage ways between parcels fronting the park and the park itself. The plat emphatically states the desired private nature of the blocks fronting the park in a clause stipulating that, after eventual annexation by the city, "that the Public never be permitted to use or suffered to use any portion of said Place for a carriage way or highway excepting said Grand Avenue."⁹ Furthermore, the plat states that no later than two years after annexation into the city, the city of St. Louis should erect gates at the ends of each carriageway. Grand Avenue, Grande Avenue after annexation and renamed St. Louis Avenue in 1871, was designed as a wide boulevard running east-west through the addition dividing the park in two.¹⁰

⁵ William B. and Marcella C. Magnan. *The Streets of St. Louis*, p. 22.

⁶ Primm, p. 197.

⁷ Thomas J. Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County*, Vol. 1, p. 161.

⁸ Thomas J. Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County*, Vol. 1, p. 757.; "Look To Your Interest," *Daily Missouri Republican*, 5 April 1852.

⁹ Plat for Union Addition, Land Records Division, Office of the Recorder of Deeds.

¹⁰ St. Louis Public Library, "St. Louis Street Index."

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St. Louis Place Historic District
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The Union Addition's founders were among the earliest to deed public parks to the city in conjunction with private land additions. This act seems prescient for a subdivision located outside of the limits of a city that had only three proper public parks at the time. After all, the city's first public park, Washington Square (today the site of City Hall), was dedicated in 1842, and Lafayette Square was set aside in 1836 but only dedicated in 1851.¹¹ William C. Carr had opened a smaller tract of land for residential development north of downtown between 14th, 17th, Franklin and Biddle streets in 1842, and reserving two and one-half acres for Carr Square at its southeast corner to serve as a buffer against industrial development.¹² Yet St. Louis Place Park would become the precursor for similar efforts across the St. Louis. For instance, developers of Lucas Place on the west side of downtown attempted a similar feat in 1854 by establishing Missouri Park at the east end of their residential enclave between 13th, 14th, Olive, and St. Charles streets through a combination of city funds and private land donation.¹³ Lafayette Square is perhaps the closest peer to St. Louis Place in age and neighborhood spatial order. Unlike St. Louis Place, Lafayette Square was set aside without coordination with private land development. However, Lafayette Square became the centerpiece of a dense neighborhood of mixed uses with large mansions concentrated on streets adjacent to the landscape feature. By 1875, the characters of both the area around St. Louis Place and Lafayette Square were similar (see figures #13 and 14). Further development of each neighborhood was contemporary and aligned in period, stylistic range, diversity of uses, development of prominent churches and institutions and quality of architecture.

One of the intentions for St. Louis Place of O'Fallon and his partners that differs from Lafayette Square's purpose was its development as a private place. Nearly contemporary with St. Louis Place, James H. Lucas was working with architect George I Barnett to introduce the concept of the private street or "place" in St. Louis through Lucas Place, opened in 1851. As a prominent and connected citizen, O'Fallon very likely would have known about Lucas and Barnett's plan. O'Fallon's own plan for houses facing a park lawn was different from Lucas Place's layout of a wide privately-owned street adjacent to a buffering public park. Although the designer of St. Louis Place remains unknown, the work is the first design for a private place with a central landscape feature. This type of landscape would flourish in St. Louis through developments like Vandeventer Place (1870), Westmoreland and Portland Places (1888) and Flora Place (1897). Yet St. Louis Place does not rank in league with these private places because it never developed as a private place, and was opened through public streets while its earliest improvements were built. Very few large single-family homes were built on 21st Street and Rauschenbach Avenue south of St. Louis Avenue, and those north of the park were interspersed with tenements, the Freie Gemeinde and later alley or rear houses. Still, St. Louis Place predates Montgomery Blair's development of the very influential, Julius Pitzman-designed private Benton Place (1868) in Lafayette Square by 18 years.¹⁴ Benton Place was the city's first private place with a central median lawn.

The Development of the District, 1850-1955

One advantage the Union Addition had over contemporary subdivisions near parks, like Carr Square or Lucas Place, was that it was located far enough outside of the densely developed central city to anticipate long-term growth. Real estate advertisements from 1851 and 1852 touted its location on one of the highest points in the city with views of the river, as well as its immediate proximity to St. Louis Place and the city's new reservoir, built at the base of the park in 1850. Expectations tended towards

¹¹ St. Louis City Plan Commission, *A History of the Physical Growth of the City of St. Louis*. <<http://stlouis.missouri.org/heritage/History69/>> Accessed 4 February 2011.

¹² Thomas J. Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County*, Vol. 1, p. 158.; Mary Bartley, *St. Louis Lost*, p. 22.; Thomas J. Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County*, Vol. 1, p. 161.

¹³ Charles Savage, *Architecture of the Private Streets of St. Louis*, p. 4.

¹⁴ Mary M. Stiritz, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination." W. Philip Cotton, Jr., ed. *Lafayette Square: St. Louis* (St. Louis: Reedy Press, 2007), p. 58.

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investment rather than development, forecasting rising property values and encouraging speculators to buy early.¹⁵ The addition's design aimed to attract more upscale development; lots facing St. Louis Place Park would garner higher property values and therefore more expensive homes, and St. Louis Avenue's width and orientation encouraged its development into a central thoroughfare.¹⁶ Some 160 Union Addition lots sold the following year and advertisements for lots along Hebert, Conde (now Montgomery), St. Louis, and University streets continued to run into the late 1850s at least.¹⁷ By the time residential development began in earnest thirty years later, many swaths of empty lots were held by speculators outside of the neighborhood.¹⁸

St. Louis made its first major boundary extension to the north, south, and west in 1855, encompassing the Union Addition and encouraging population growth to the north and south. The city's new limits stretched roughly seven miles along the river from Bellefontaine Road to the north to Keokuk Street to the south and three miles west from the river to Grand Avenue.¹⁹ In 1876, the city expanded one final time to run nineteen miles north and south along the river with a depth of six miles to the west.²⁰ Such expansions both reflected and reinforced existing development patterns which saw the majority of St. Louisans radiate north and south from the city's downtown core.²¹ Industry and commerce remained largely concentrated either along or near the riverfront, spurring surrounding residential development in the years before extensive public transportation systems enabled both owners and workers to move from their places of employment. Those of extreme wealth tracked a westward course to escape the noise and grime of industry; this group tended to be American-born, and sought refuge in increasingly restrictive private places in the city's central corridor. Newly-arriving European immigrants, no matter how wealthy, were typically excluded from such developments during the late nineteenth century.²² The Germans and Irish were St. Louis' largest foreign-born populations, and for the most part occupied the city's lower and middle classes in more ethnically and economically-diverse neighborhoods in north and south St. Louis.²³ These geographic, social and economic factors spurred development radiating outwards from downtown to the north, south, and west with little cross-population between communities.²⁴ As a result, by 1900 private places of the city's Anglo-American elite dominated the West End, while North and South St. Louis had developed their own distinct identities characterized by ethnically and economically diverse neighborhoods with more integrated residential and industrial development.

The city began improving St. Louis Place in 1865 in a manner in keeping with mid-nineteenth century conceptions of the urban park as a pleasure ground. Beginning in the 1840s, increasing numbers of American park advocates drew from Romantic and transcendentalist ideals to argue that public parks were a necessary antidote to "the evils of the city," "conceived of as great pleasure grounds meant to be pieces of the country, with fresh air, meadows, lakes and sunshine" for citizens to escape from their unhealthy, stifling urban environs.²⁵ Andrew Jackson Downing, the leading figure in the American picturesque movement, was an outspoken advocate for urban parks and helped set the tone for their design.²⁶ Carefully crafted, seemingly "natural" landscapes became the ideal; indigenous trees and

¹⁵ "Choice of Location for Residence," *Daily Missouri Republican*, 28 April 1851.; "Look To Your Interest," *Daily Missouri Republican*, 5 April 1852.

¹⁶ Galen Cranz, *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*, p. 31.

¹⁷ Thomas J. Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County*, Vol. 2, p. 1031.; *Daily Missouri Republican*, 23 May 1858.

¹⁸ City Plat Maps, 1888-1889.

¹⁹ Thomas J. Scharf, *History of St. Louis City and County*, Vol. 1, p. 161.; Audrey Olson, *St. Louis Germans, 1850-1920*, p. 18.

²⁰ Audrey Olson, *St. Louis Germans, 1850-1920*, p. 18.

²¹ Audrey Olson, *St. Louis Germans, 1850-1920*, p. 19.

²² James Neal Pimm, *Lion of the Valley*, p. 363-370.

²³ Martin G. Towey, "Kerry Patch Revisited: Irish Assimilation in St. Louis in the Turn of the Century Era," p. 145, 150.; Audrey Olson, *St. Louis Germans, 1850-1920*, p. 71.

²⁴ Martin G. Towey, "Kerry Patch Revisited: Irish Assimilation in St. Louis in the Turn of the Century Era," p. 150.

²⁵ Galen Cranz, *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*, p. 4-5, 7.

²⁶ George F. Chadwick, *The Park and the Town*, 163, 183.

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sloping fields were preferred to formal gardens, and curving pathways encouraged strolling spectators to leisurely absorb their surroundings. Refined enjoyment rather than active sport were considered fitting activities to restore peace and “psychic wholeness” to the harried urban mind, and less strenuous enjoyments such as musical concerts were encouraged.²⁷

Yet improvement to the park was slow, as noted by Henry Tanner and John B. Lee in the *St. Louis City Guide and Business Directory of 1868*: “Near the new Reservoir, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, will also be at no distant day, a fine park, though but little as yet has been done towards completion.”²⁸ The city’s first major improvement was the conversion of the private carriage ways into Rauschenbach and Salomon (now N. 21st Street) avenues along either side of the nearly eleven acre park. As described by Parks Superintendent Theodore C. Link years later, this original arrangement was considered “too favorable, at [the city’s expense], to the fortunate owners of property bordering both side of the place,” and the creation of the two avenues served to “[define] its character as a public park more clearly.”²⁹

St. Louis Place’s earliest residents were largely American or Irish-born, and the latter group had a significant long-term impact on the district’s development.³⁰ The Sheehan family arrived in St. Louis in 1849 and settled around what is now St. Louis Avenue and N. 23rd Street at the time of the Union Addition’s establishment.³¹ Twins John and Patrick Sheehan, along with their brother Michael and his sons, made their fortune during the 1860s from stone quarries located along St. Louis Avenue and between Montgomery, University, and what are now N. 22nd and N. 23rd streets.³² In 1871 John Sheehan donated land near the family home for a new Irish parish on the northeast corner of University and what is now N. 25th Street. The Archdiocese sent Reverends James and Michael McCabe of St. Michael’s Church at 10th and Clinton Streets (now demolished) to direct the Church of the Sacred Heart, which would also be a shrine.³³ The fledging parish had built a small chapel on the site by 1875 and established a school run by the Sisters of Loretto on what is now N. 22nd Street at Warren Street.³⁴ The parish purchased and moved its school into the former Reservoir Market, built circa 1875, at 2516 N. 22nd Street in 1881.³⁵ The parish would own Reservoir Market until 1908, when it sold the building to the Archdiocese, which in turn sold it to a private party a decade later.

In 1873 John and Patrick Sheehan left the stone-quarrying business and joined with neighbor and fellow Irishman John Loler to form the contracting firm of Sheehan & Loler.³⁶ Loler, a former steamboat captain and prominent businessman, had built the stone-fronted Second Empire home at 2137 St. Louis Avenue three years earlier in 1870; this is likely the district’s oldest extant residence, and its size and style set the tone for subsequent development along the thoroughfare.³⁷ Their partnership lasted until Loler’s death in 1895 and proved exceedingly profitable, with Sheehan & Loler executing high-profile downtown and West End projects which garnered millions for its principles.³⁸

²⁷ Galen Cranz, *The Politics of Park Design: A History of Urban Parks in America*, p. 8-10, 32, 34, 37.

²⁸ Henry Tanner and John B. Lee, *St. Louis City Guide and Business Directory*, p. 30.

²⁹ Theodore C. Link, *Report of the Superintendent of Public Parks*, April 1877.

³⁰ United States Census, 1870, 1880.;³⁰ Blue Books, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1890, 1900.; City Directory.

³¹ Missouri Historical Society, *Necrology Scrapbook* Vol. X, “John Sheehan Funeral Sermon Will Be by Rev. Father Robinson,” 25 April 1921, p. 48. FIX CITATION?

³² *St. Louis Republic*, “Death Breaks Sheehan Twain,” 13 August 1917.; City Directory.

³³ “Sacred Heart Church,” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 11 September 1898.; “Catholics of Three Parishes Mourn Father James J. McCabe,” *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 26 January 1916; Faherty, p. 109.

³⁴ Richard J. Compton, ed., *Pictorial St. Louis, The Great Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley*; City Directory.

³⁵ City Directory.; Whipple Fire Insurance Maps, 1899-1905; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 8 October 1880.

³⁶ City Directory.

³⁷ *Ibid.*; United States Census, 1870, 1880.; Richard J. Compton, ed., *Pictorial St. Louis, The Great Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley*.

³⁸ *St. Louis Republic*, “Death Breaks Sheehan Twain,” 13 August 1917.; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 15 November 1879.

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Subsequent improvements over the years included the establishment of winding gravel paths throughout the park, the addition of an asymmetrical lake, and the planting of hundreds of ornamental and shade trees, including "sycamores, maples, Carolina poplars and Wisconsin weeping willows."³⁹ The improvements attracted local and even national attention. In 1875, St. Louis Place was mentioned in the St. Louis entry in *The American Cyclopaedia: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge*, which lists Missouri Park, Gravois Park, Jackson Place, Carr Place, St. Louis Place and Washington Square as the notable parks "within the settled portion of the city."⁴⁰ Link's 1887 report states that the southern portion of the park has been developed with an iron fence, iron fountain, a wooden tool-house, two drinking hoses and eighteen lamps. The northern end had a wooden fence, and was largely undeveloped. The park had some 850 shade and ornamental trees as well as 337 evergreens. Link noted the construction of 1,145 feet of limestone gutters, the curbs of which remain in place today.⁴¹ Nearly \$80,000 had been spent to landscape and maintain St. Louis Place by 1882, which by then was a popular resort for the growing north side community.⁴² Access to public parks, particularly during St. Louis' balmy summers, was a much-sought after luxury; St. Louis Place was one of only three major parks in North St. Louis at this time, and its popularity for recreation and musical concerts was often noted by local newspapers.⁴³

In 1887 the city annexed the former reservoir blocks south of St. Louis Place (dormant since 1871), extending the park southwards to an alley north of Madison Street now named as Maiden Lane.⁴⁴ Improvements, costing \$86,265.14 by 1888, remained incomplete, according to George Washington Orear's *Commercial and Architectural St. Louis*:

St. Louis Place Park is a long, narrow park between Solomon and Rauschenbach avenue, intersected by St. Louis avenue, and having a length of about 2000 feet between Benton and Hebert streets. The northern portion is not yet quite finished, but the southern portion is finely improved, having a terrace, small lake and handsome fountain. Ordinance no. 13,928, approved March 12, 1887, continues this place through the old reservoir property to Maiden Lane, leaving North Market street open, however.⁴⁵

St. Louis Place Park would receive its final major improvements in the 1890s. In 1896, the city drained the lake in this block and regraded the area. The paths were extended and a new, elaborate fountain built in its place by 1898. This fountain was removed in the 1970s and replaced by the current water structure. In 1898, Charles G. Stifel made a donation to the St. Louis Schiller-Verein that enabled the group to erect a statue of Friedrich Schiller in St. Louis Place Park. The monument was an exact reproduction of the statue of Schiller in his birthplace of Marbach, Germany. Architect Otto J. Wilhelm designed the granite pedestal.⁴⁶ The statue was placed just south of St. Louis Avenue, diagonally across the street from Stifel's mansion at 2013 St. Louis Avenue, where it stood until 1975 when the city moved it to Memorial Plaza downtown. The base of the statue remains in place. The northern block would never be developed with any decorative elements, and the southern blocks on the reservoir site remained undeveloped through most of the twentieth century.

³⁹ Ibid.; William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, ed. *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, p. 1969.; Richard J. Compton, ed., *Pictorial St. Louis, The Great Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley*, p.115.; G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of the City of St. Louis*, 1883.

⁴⁰ George Ripley and Charles Anderson Dana, *The American Cyclopaedia: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge*, Volume 14, p. 542.

⁴¹ Link.

⁴² *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, "Realty's Romance: The Public Park," 2 April 1882.

⁴³ *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, "Sundry Sunday Sports," 18 June 1877.; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, "Bowers and Breezes," 27 March 1881.; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, "A Charming Sunday – The Delightful Temperature Induces All St. Louis To Spend the Day in the Open Air – Throngs at the Parks – Picnics," 3 July 1882.; *St. Louis Republic*, "St. Louis Place Concert," 6 August 1892.

⁴⁴ George Washington Orear, *Commercial and Architectural St. Louis*, p. 33.; Clemens/Columbia NR Nomination.

⁴⁵ George Washington Orear, *Commercial and Architectural St. Louis*, p. 33.

⁴⁶ Mary Powell, *Public Art in St. Louis*, p. 225.

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Development of St. Louis Place Park was simultaneous with adjacent real estate development. The inclusion of the Union Addition in the city limits was followed by improvements in transportation. In 1866, the Mound City Railway Company, by 1875 the Mound City Street Railway Company, ran a seven-mile horse car line that connected points including Pope's Theater, the Fairgrounds, St. Louis University (then located downtown), St. Louis Place Park, Lindell Park and St. Luke's Hospital.⁴⁷ The line started at Fourth and Pine streets in the heart of the downtown business district and ran through the Union Addition on St. Louis Avenue to Jefferson Avenue. The line was a favorite for weekend sight-seers, but it also was used by middle and upper-class residents who could work in the central city and reside somewhere along the route in a more tranquil setting. The horse car line allowed the Union Addition to become an attractive place for the construction of substantial single-family homes.

Growth in the District was slow but steady during the 1870s and early 1880s, though most of St. Louis Place's earliest buildings were subsequently demolished with later developments and no longer remain. The closing of the city reservoir at the south of St. Louis Place in 1871 was followed by the filing of a plat for the area by the City Council on June 7, 1878. This subdivision failed to attract construction, and was subsequently abandoned in 1887 when the city added two blocks to St. Louis Place. *Pictorial St. Louis* from 1875 shows the south side of Rauschenbach Avenue densely populated with narrow townhomes, while both sides of the park north of St. Louis Avenue were sparsely developed. Several homes stood on the north side of St. Louis Avenue near the park, while stone quarries occupied the vast majority of the south side of the street from the park west to N. 21st (now N. 25th) Street.⁴⁸ In fact *Pictorial St. Louis* shows very little development on St. Louis Avenue west of N. 22nd Street. There are only six houses on the north side of the street in today's 2200 and 2300 blocks, and no buildings on the south face (see figure #5). Montgomery and University streets have only sporadic buildings, and are marked with open lots, quarried areas and uneven terrain. However east of St. Louis Place Park, dense construction extends across the Union Addition into the former village of North St. Louis.

St. Louis Place saw increasing growth during the 1880s, with a growing number of prominent families along St. Louis and Rauschenbach avenues appearing in the city's elite Blue Books.⁴⁹ In the district, the city accepted the plat for northern end of city Block 1096, where 2002 and 2012 St. Louis Avenue stand, on April 18, 1882. In the face of increased development to the north and south, in 1882 the city's Street Commission and Board of Public Improvements undertook the major task of synchronizing hundreds of incongruous street names created by its rapid annexation of subdivisions and towns over the previous decades; Salomon Avenue became N. 21st Street, N.18th Street became N. 22nd Street, N. 19th Street became N. 23rd Street, and so on.⁵⁰ Still development was slow. Hopkins' 1883 atlas shows only twelve substantial residences on the east face of St. Louis Place Park south of St. Louis Avenue, and only two on the west. St. Louis Avenue, Montgomery Street and University Street remain virtually undeveloped west of N. 22nd Street. By 1887 St. Louis Place's reputation as a fashionable north side neighborhood started growing, with the *Globe-Democrat* reporting that "the boom in realty is contagious and not confined to the western part of the city alone. North St. Louis has caught the fever and property along St. Louis avenue and University street has suddenly loomed up in the competition for first class values."⁵¹

In the 1890s, development of the Union Addition west of St. Louis Place reached its peak. The few remaining undeveloped blocks nearly would be filled by 1900. On March 24, 1896, the city recorded the plat for Steuber's Addition of City Block 2330, on part of the old reservoir site.⁵² Stephan and Gertrude Steuber were the developers of the last block within the district to open to development. The block,

⁴⁷ Scharf, vol. 2. p. 1212.

⁴⁸ Richard J. Compton, ed., *Pictorial St. Louis, The Great Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley*, pl. 52, 74, 75.

⁴⁹ Blue Books, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1890, 1900.; G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of the City of St. Louis*, 1883.

⁵⁰ Missouri Historical Society, *Glimpses of the Past*, Vol. 4, p.142-3.

⁵¹ *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "Real Estate," 25 May 1887.

⁵² Steuber's Addition Plat Map.

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included in the district, was bounded by Madison Street, N. 22nd Street, North Market Street, Rauschenbach Street, Maiden Lane and N. 21st Street. This block, the blocks to the north and south of it and the two southern blocks of St. Louis Place were not part of the Union Addition but became part of the expanded St. Louis Place setting. The development of improvements in St. Louis Place Park attracted more residents, but the biggest factor probably was the expansion of mass transit lines through the area in the last part of the 19th century. The Mound City Railway Company line was joined by others in the 1880s, and in the 1890s these lines would be converted to electric streetcar service. A 1903 map of the city's streetcar lines shows streetcar lines on N. 20th Street throughout the district, Madison Street between N. 20th and N. 23rd, N. 23rd Street between Madison and Hebert Street, North Market to N. 22nd Street, and then N. 22nd Street north to Hebert Street, Hebert Street throughout the district and St. Louis Avenue throughout the district.⁵³ These lines opened the Union Addition to easy access to downtown and industrial and service employment throughout the city. Conversely, the streetcar lines allowed skilled workers from all over the city to work in the factories, foundries, wagon shops and other industrial concerns of the Union Addition, which enjoyed growth in the early 20th century as it became known as "St. Louis Place" (also called simply "North St. Louis" or "Montgomery").

John and Patrick Sheehan also developed numerous lots on former quarry lands along St. Louis Avenue and the surrounding streets during the 1890s and early 1900s, and rebuilt their own home at St. Louis Avenue and N. 23rd Street in 1892. For this project they enlisted Irish-born contractor John Costello to design the bachelor twins' massive brick and sandstone mansion and stable at 2305 St. Louis Avenue (see figure #8).⁵⁴ This was Costello's first commission in the district, and was followed by two additional projects for the Sheehans at 2300 and 2306 St. Louis Avenue in 1905 and 1906.⁵⁵ Costello relocated to St. Louis Place himself, and in 1900 designed and built his own home and office at 2519 St. Louis Avenue where he resided until his death in 1931.⁵⁶ During this time, Costello completed a number of works still standing within the district, mostly for Irish clients; these include houses at 2324 St. Louis Avenue for Patrick Reagan in 1902 (for which he collaborated with architect M. V. Leahy), 2515-2517 St. Louis Avenue for Mary Connery in 1905, and flats for a Mrs. A. Wadlington at 2340 St. Louis Avenue in 1907. Costello stands out among the group of almost exclusively German-born or first-generation German contractors and architects who were building in the district at this time. Costello was the second most prolific builder in St. Louis Place.

Building permits in the district show a peak of development from 1885 through 1905, with a secondary peak of buildings built between 1915 and 1930. One of the major buildings from this period is the Sacred Heart School at 2505 St. Louis Avenue, built in 1916 to serve the now-demolished Church of the Sacred Heart at 2830 N. 25th Street. A few buildings date to after World War II, but these are limited to industrial buildings (with typical expansion and replacement projects) and to Fire Station Number 5 at 2123 North Market Street (1952), the last contributing building built in the district. The Union Addition essentially was fully developed by 1930. Its streets were densely built with a core of large residential buildings extending north and south along St. Louis Place Park, and east and west along St. Louis Avenue. Surrounding these areas were streets dense with one, two and three-story townhouses and tenements. Throughout the subdivision were churches, schools, factories and corner commercial buildings. While this nomination does not claim the Architecture area of significance, that is only because the Union Addition's buildings represent the typical height of St. Louis' design and construction professions in the period of significance. The Italianate, Second Empire and Romanesque Revival houses here are as fine and as elaborate as those in Lafayette Square, the rows of more modest masonry flats as carefully built and imaginatively designed as those of Hyde Park, the Gothic Revival churches on par with the best of the

⁵³ *Hammond's Map of St. Louis.*

⁵⁴ Building Permits.; *St. Louis Daily Record.*; United States Census, 1920.

⁵⁵ Building Permits.; *St. Louis Daily Record.*

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*; Death Record.; City Directory.

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city, and so forth. Some of the city's finest German-American architects in the late 19th and early 20th centuries designed buildings in the district: William Kirchner, August Kirchner, Charles F. May, Louis Kledus, Otto J. Boehmer and Edward F. Nolte (later to achieve renown in partnership with Frederick Naumann). Major twentieth century St. Louis firms Jamieson & Spearl and Froese, Maack & Becker designed important institutional buildings in the district. The built environment within the district achieved the lofty planning ideals of John O'Fallon and his partners; the Union Addition became a dense, well-built largely residential neighborhood centered upon a unique public park.

German Heritage in St. Louis Place

The Germans were St. Louis' most populous ethnic group, settling here by the tens of thousands from the 1840s onward as they fled political upheavals and failed liberal revolutions in Europe. Some 23,000 Germans made up a third of the city's population by 1850, and by 1890 66,000 of 450,000 city residents were German-born. The number of German-born residents had dropped to 48,000 by 1910, but along with the city's 186,404 first and second generation Germans, those of German heritage still made up a third of the city's population of 687,029.⁵⁷ Such large numbers, paired with the city's existing tendency to develop north and south along the river, discouraged the formation of "a single, homogenous [German] community" like those in Milwaukee and Cincinnati.⁵⁸ Major "clusters" of Germans did develop though just north and south of downtown beginning in the 1850s, leading to the growth of distinct North and South St. Louis German communities with their own churches and cultural institutions as they expanded outwards over the ensuing decades.⁵⁹ Though the South St. Louis Germans were more populous, North St. Louis' Germans were more concentrated.⁶⁰

St. Louis Place lay in the path of German outmigration from districts north of downtown starting in 1860s though its German development greatly accelerated during the 1880s. The neighborhood stood at the heart of a ward with one of the highest German-born populations citywide in both 1880 and 1910, and was home to a relatively integrated cross-section of working to upper-middle class families.⁶¹ Of the District's residential structures built within the period of significance for which owner information is available, a full 49 percent were commissioned by those of German descent, and this number increases to 64 percent when the 18 homes on the 2500 block of Montgomery, all constructed in 1905 by an investment company outside of the neighborhood, are taken out of the equation.⁶² Frank P. Blair School at 2707 Rauschenbach Avenue just south of St. Louis Avenue (NR 2/10/83) opened in 1882 with "a student body of 50 percent German or German-American [children, necessitating] German language instruction."⁶³ These high percentages of Germans illustrate their overwhelming presence in St. Louis Place relative to the rest of the city, which at its height boasted a population that was roughly 33 percent of German descent.

Many residents along St. Louis and Rauchenbach avenues were leading members of North St. Louis' business and professional communities, self-made German businessmen, industrialists, and professionals who built homes comparable in cost and style to those in more exclusive districts in South St. Louis and the West End.⁶⁴ Middle-class German families occupied flats and smaller single-family homes sometimes intermingled with larger homes, particularly at the southern end of the park and

⁵⁷ William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, ed. *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, p. 890-1.; Audrey Olson, *St. Louis Germans, 1850-1920*, p. 47.

⁵⁸ Audrey Olson, *St. Louis Germans, 1850-1920*, p. 19.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 20, 47.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, 1850-1920, p. 70-1.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, p. 70, 74-6.

⁶² Building Permits.; *St. Louis Daily Record.*; Death Records.

⁶³ Jane M. Porter, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form – Nomination Form: Frank P. Blair School*, 1983 .

⁶⁴ Carolyn Hewes Toft and Jane Molloy Porter, *Compton Heights: A History and Architectural Guide*, p. 11.

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western end of St. Louis Avenue. Working class homes existed amidst factories on the periphery.⁶⁵ This intermingling of wide-ranging economic statuses was typical of German neighborhoods of the time; unlike the cloistered private places of the city's West End, strict "occupational clustering" was uncommon.⁶⁶ German architects and builders were responsible for the vast majority of buildings within the District, most of which were for German clients moving to St. Louis Place from areas to the south and east.⁶⁷ German cultural institutions proliferated as residential growth boomed, and St. Louis Place became a hub of German-American life in North St. Louis.

German surnames began proliferating in city directories, census records, and building permits during the 1880s. Colonel Charles G. Stifel, owner of the north side's City Brewery and a prominent figure in the city's German community, built his imposing Second Empire mansion at 2013 St. Louis Avenue for \$20,000 in 1880.⁶⁸ Those who followed included wagon manufacturer Henry Leudinghaus (2831 Rauschenbach, 1881), Union Box Company president Gottlieb Biermann (2237 St. Louis Avenue, 1882), Lammert Furniture Company vice-president Louis Stockho (3011 Rauschenbach, 1886), and chemist Henry Studnickza (2012 St. Louis Avenue, 1888). Among those building in 1893 alone were St. Louis Car Company president and automobile manufacturer George J. Kobusch (2240 St. Louis Avenue; Kobusch was also Henry Leudinghaus' son-in-law), real estate agent Louis Rosenbaum (2228 St. Louis Avenue), coal dealer F. C. Riechmann (2008 St. Louis Avenue), and dry goods merchant William Protzmann, Jr. (2212 St. Louis Avenue). All were either German-born or first-generation Germans.⁶⁹

The Peters family was a particularly prominent one in St. Louis Place. Brothers Francis H. and Frederick W. Peters immigrated to St. Louis in the 1850s and in 1865 established the Peters and Brother dry goods store southeast of the District at 14th and Clinton streets. In 1881 they moved their company to 14th and Warren streets, and by 1889 had built a large department store on the site and incorporated as the Peters Dry Goods and Clothing Company. Brother Louis B. E. Peters joined the venture, as did several of their sons, including Francis H. Peters' son Henry W. Peters.⁷⁰ Henry, however, left the family business in 1872 to begin a phenomenally successful career in the shoe industry under the employ of shoe jobbers Cafflin, Allen & Co.⁷¹ In 1885 he moved to the fashionable stone-fronted townhouse at 2239 St. Louis Avenue, which he shared with German-born contractor John H. Drees until 1892.⁷² That year Peters bought out his employer to establish the Peters Shoe Company, and commissioned Drees to design the large brick and sandstone home across the street at 2232 St. Louis Avenue.⁷³ One year later his father Francis H. Peters commissioned a similar home from Drees next door to his son at 2236 St. Louis Avenue (Drees would go on to construct three additional buildings in the District and lived at 2239 St. Louis Avenue until his death in 1907).⁷⁴ William F. Peters built his home 3027 Rauschenbach in 1894, and Louis B. E. Peters built 2907-9 Rauschenbach for his personal residence in 1905 and in 1907 subdivided his lot to build 2904-6 N. 22nd Street. By this time Peters Shoe Company was one of the largest in the nation, and had erected one of its eight factories at the corner of Jefferson and St. Louis Avenues (demolished) as well as a prominent office and warehouse building at 1232-36 Washington Avenue downtown (NR 1/2/84).⁷⁵ In 1910 and 1911 Peters merged his company with the Roberts,

⁶⁵ United States Census, 1900, 1910, 1920.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 70-1.

⁶⁷ Building Permits.; *St. Louis Daily Record.*; City Directory.; Death Records.

⁶⁸ St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "Real Estate," 14 November 1880.; Ernst G. Kargau, *Mercantile, Industrial, and Professional St. Louis*, p. 111-12.

⁶⁹ United States Census, 1900, 1910, 1920.; Death Records.; Building Permits.

⁷⁰ North St. Louis Business Men's Association, *Who's Who in North St. Louis*, p. 21.

⁷¹ John William Leonard, ed., *Book of St. Louisans*, p. 457.

⁷² *Gould's Blue Book for the City of St. Louis.*; City Directory.

⁷³ John William Leonard, ed., *Book of St. Louisans*, p. 457.; Building Permits.; *St. Louis Daily Record.*

⁷⁴ Building Permits.; *St. Louis Daily Record.*; Death Record.

⁷⁵ Mary M. Stirtz, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form – Nomination Form: Peters Shoe Company Building*, 1984.; "New Five-Story Factory to Be Erected at Jefferson and St. Louis Avenues for Peters Shoe Co.," *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

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Johnson & Rand Company to form the International Shoe Company and moved to the Parkview neighborhood in the West End. Though his uncle and cousin eventually moved away as well, his father remained in his St. Louis Place home until his death in 1924.⁷⁶

The Peters family exemplifies the kind of middle and upper-middle German-Americans which the neighborhood attracted. Its members, along with dozens of other middle and upper-middle class North St. Louis businessmen and professionals, flocked to the District in great numbers between the 1880s and early 1900s, drawn by St. Louis Place's graceful layout near the park and its proximity to their places of work. Many original homeowners resided in the district for decades and some, like Francis H. Peters, until their deaths. The neighborhood remained stable even after their departures, with a good number of descendants retaining their family homes as residences into the 1920s and 1930s, reinforcing St. Louis Place's reputation as a desirable North Side neighborhood and attracting similar classes of German-Americans.⁷⁷

Apart from the wealthier families living along St. Louis and Rauschenbach avenues, working and middle class Germans built and occupied more modest single family homes and flats. German-born blacksmith William Suender built a two-story brick building designed by German-born architect Gerhard Becker at 2710 N. 25th in 1892. Suender's family occupied the second story while he ran his Northwest Ironworks workshop below, and he enlisted German contractor J. P. Riechers for a large two-story addition in 1896 (the building was later absorbed by further additions which in total comprise the industrial complex at 2343 Montgomery, though its original patterned cornice and elaborate tie rods are still partially visible).⁷⁸ Lifelong mailman John H. Wibbing built the large multi-family building at 1835-7 Rauschenbach in 1897, living there for a time while renting out the remaining flats.⁷⁹ William Krenning, another first-generation German mail carrier, commissioned the two-story building at 2130 St. Louis Avenue from prominent first-generation German architect Edward F. Nolte and contractors Huehnerhoff & Krallman in 1897. Like Wibbing, he lived with his family on the building's first story and rented the second story flat for additional income.⁸⁰ Residents such as these contributed to St. Louis Place's economically diverse character, and were integral to the District's development.

The vast majority of German residents called upon German builders and architects for their buildings. Architect Charles F. May, AIA, resided within the District himself and is responsible for executing the largest number of extant designs in St. Louis Place. Born in St. Louis to German parents in 1854, he worked as a draftsman for preeminent St. Louis architect George Ingham Barnett until opening his own office in 1880.⁸¹ May's larger St. Louis commissions outside the District include Concordia College (1882, demolished) as well as First English Evangelical Church (1905, 2941 Greer), Trinity Lutheran Church (Soulard Neighborhood Historic District, NR 12/26/72); he also designed the original campus for St. John's Lutheran College in Winfield, Kansas (Baden Hall, 1893-94, NR 1/18/2011 and West Dormitory, 1915-16, NR 12/13/1991).⁸² His first design within the District was for the south wing of the Freie Gemeinde in 1883 (described below), and though firm attributes were not widely available during the 1880s he is likely responsible for a number of homes built during this time.⁸³

⁷⁶ Mary M. Stiritz, *National Register of Historic Places Inventory Form – Nomination Form: Peters Shoe Company Building*, 1984.; Death Records.

⁷⁷ City Directory.; *Gould's Blue Book for the City of St. Louis*.; Death Records.

⁷⁸ Probate Records.; Sanborn Maps, 1909.; City Directory.; St. Louis Daily Record.; Building Permits.; Death Records.

⁷⁹ United States Census, 1900.; Death Record.

⁸⁰ Building Permits.; *St. Louis Daily Record*.; United States Census.; Death Record.

⁸¹ Death Record, 15 July 1927.; *Landmarks Letter*, "George I. Barnett," May/June 1988.

⁸² *Landmarks Letter*, "George I. Barnett," May/June 1988.; Mary M. Stiritz, *St. Louis: Historic Churches and Synagogues*, p. 71.; *Commercial and Architectural St. Louis*, p. 120.

⁸³ Esley Hamilton, "The German Free Thinkers in St. Louis," unpublished notes.

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May built and likely designed the four-family flat at 2613-15 Rauschenbach Avenue in 1885 and resided there with his family until 1904.⁸⁴ Building permits, *St. Louis Daily Record* listings, and various architectural publications confirm that he designed another fifteen buildings in the District between 1892 and 1907, ranging from substantial homes such as 2002 St. Louis Avenue for physician Ludwig Pollman in 1892 to the corner store and dwelling at 2138 Benton Street for druggist John Adam Fritz in 1902.⁸⁵ His finest design was the heavily-textured sandstone and granite Richardsonian Romanesque style home for the Kobusch family at 2240 St. Louis Avenue, now part of Greeley Presbyterian Church (2246 St. Louis Avenue). May worked with north side German contractors on each of these projects, including John Drees, Bothe & Ratermann, Peter Schneider, C. Henry Aufderheide, Klute & Ahring, and J. P. Riechers & Son.⁸⁶ Almost always designed for German clients and universally constructed by German contractors and craftsmen, May's work in St. Louis Place was designed within a milieu of German cultural expectations and building practices. It exemplifies the German impact upon the District's physical landscape.

St. Louis Place as Hub of German-American Culture

The density of the German population in St. Louis Place went hand in hand with a number of important institutions around the park, making it "the focus of German religious and cultural life in North St. Louis."⁸⁷ Two such institutions in the immediate vicinity but not within District boundaries require mention. Zion Lutheran Church faces the park at Benton and N. 21st Streets and is part of the nearby Clemens House-Columbia Brewery District (NR 7/19/84, 7/22/86). Designed by Albert Knell and constructed by John Drees in 1895 (with a 1909 school by Charles F. May), it was one of most important German congregations in North St. Louis.⁸⁸ Another significant institution adjacent to the park was the German YMCA, built on St. Louis Avenue between N. 19th and N. 20th Streets in 1889 and demolished in the 1970s. Offering facilities "for the development of muscular Christianity," it served the role that Turnvereins often filled in other dense German neighborhoods.⁸⁹ Though neither stands (or stood) within District boundaries, when placed alongside those cultural institutions which do—including the Second German Church of the New Jerusalem, First German Baptist Church, Strassberger's Conservatory of Music, and the Freie Gemeinde von Nord St. Louis—they further speak to the importance of St. Louis Place as a hub of German life.

The Second German Church of the New Jerusalem stands at 2126 St. Louis Avenue and was constructed in 1883 by a congregation of Swedenborgians, members of a relatively small Protestant group adhering to the philosophies of 18th century Swedish scientist and theologian Emmanuel Swedenborg.⁹⁰ German Swedenborgians, many former Lutherans who emigrated in search of greater religious autonomy, arrived in St. Louis in the 1840s.⁹¹ They organized their own congregation distinct from the city's American-born Swedenborgians in 1854, and five years later built the Church of the New Jerusalem at 14th and Howard streets within the Mullanphy Historic District (NR 2/14/83) today.⁹² The German-born Reverend Charles L. Carriere became their pastor in 1868 but a bitter controversy in 1879 caused him to resign and, along with roughly half the congregation, form the Second German Church of

⁸⁴ City Directory.; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 15 May 1904.; John Albury Bryan, *Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture*, p. 52.

⁸⁵ Buildings Permits.; *St. Louis Daily Record*.; United States Census, 1900.; Death Records.; *American Art and Architecture*, Vol. 43, p. xii.

⁸⁶ *St. Louis Daily Record*.; Death Records.

⁸⁷ Esley Hamilton and Philip Barnes, "Zion Lutheran Church."

⁸⁸ Death Record.; Mary M. Stiritz, *St. Louis: Historic Churches and Synagogues*, p. 64-5.

⁸⁹ *St. Louis Republic*, "German YMCA," 21 November 1888.

⁹⁰ Mary M. Stiritz, *St. Louis: Historic Churches and Synagogues*, p. 44-5.; While the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* reported in 1883 that the Rand McNally Index of the World numbered less than 5,000 Swedenborgians nationwide, St. Louis' members of the faith managed to support a handful of congregations by the 1920s.

⁹¹ Charles Arthur Hawley, "Swedenborgianism and the Frontier," p. 213-18.

⁹² Howard Louis Conard, ed., *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, Vol 4, p. 551.

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the New Jerusalem.⁹³ The new congregation, numbering some 100 families, dedicated its own 200-seat sanctuary on the southwest corner of St. Louis and Rauschenbach Avenues in December 1883. In 1901 the church boasted 131 members with a 145-student Sunday school, and its small congregation remained here until 1930.⁹⁴ Carriere, also a prominent physician, built his home at 2128 St. Louis Avenue in 1885 where he remained until his death in 1915.⁹⁵ His family, including son Dr. Theodore Carriere, lived in the home into the 1930s.⁹⁶ One of his daughters married prominent north side architect Otto Boehmer, who designed the twin Craftsman style homes at 3101 and 3105 Rauschenbach Avenue for yet another District resident, Carolina Barkhoefer.⁹⁷

The First German Baptist Church was established by German and Dutch members of St. Louis' Second Baptist Church in 1850.⁹⁸ The congregation rented quarters at 12th and O'Fallon streets just north of downtown before building its own church at 14th and Carr streets in the 1860s.⁹⁹ It was the oldest German Baptist congregation in Missouri, and one of only four statewide by 1882. By that time the church had 145 members, two missions, and three Sunday schools.¹⁰⁰ This growth continued to such an extent that in April 1889 the congregation purchased land facing St. Louis Park at 2629 Rauschenbach Avenue for \$4,421 from John J. O'Fallon.¹⁰¹ They held a large cornerstone-laying ceremony that June attended by the city's most prominent Baptist pastors; speeches were made in both English and German, many of which focused on the cultural divide between the city's American born Baptist and their most exotic German counterparts.¹⁰² The new \$15,000 First German Baptist Church was completed that October and dedicated in December 1889.¹⁰³ The church thrived in its new location, but in World War I changed its name to St. Louis Park Baptist in response to anti-German sentiment.¹⁰⁴

Strassberger's Conservatory at 2200 St. Louis Avenue was originally built as the Home Crescent Club in 1889. The club, a product of the city's growing middle class, had been established by north side businessmen in 1884 "to facilitate social intercourse, culture and entertainment among its members."¹⁰⁵ Five years later its membership (including Otto Stifel, son of Charles Stifel, resident of the family's mansion at 2013 St. Louis Avenue, and a prominent businessman in his own right) abandoned the club's quarters at 1408 Hebert Street in favor of building their own structure. In April 1889 the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* ran an article, replete with architectural rendering, describing the proposed three-story structure's many facilities, including a bowling alleys, billiard hall, smoking rooms, men and women's lounges, and a grand stage and hall for theatrical performances.¹⁰⁶ Projected to cost \$13,000-\$15,000, the new Home Crescent Club's building was completed for \$20,000 and dedicated in January 1890.¹⁰⁷ It was perhaps this financial discrepancy which forced its members to sell the building to musician and educator Clemens Strassberger just three years later.

⁹³ *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 15 October 1880; *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 8 February 1881.

⁹⁴ *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 17 December 1883.; Howard Louis Conard, ed., *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, Vol. 4, p. 552.; Mary M. Stiritz, *St. Louis: Historic Churches & Synagogues*, p. 45.

⁹⁵ Building Permit.; Death Record.; "Dr. Carrier Dies; Surgeon Preacher," *St. Louis Republic*, 18 September 1915.

⁹⁶ Death Record.; City Directory.

⁹⁷ "Dr. Carrier Dies; Surgeon Preacher," *St. Louis Republic*, 18 September 1915.; Building Permits.; *St. Louis Daily Record*.

⁹⁸ Robert Samuel Duncan, *A History of Baptists in Missouri*, p. 752.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "Pioneer St. Louis Clergyman Dead," 19 November 1906.

¹⁰⁰ Robert Samuel Duncan, *A History of Baptists in Missouri*, p. 752.

¹⁰¹ *St. Louis Republic*, "Real Estate Transfers," 13 April 1889.

¹⁰² *St. Louis Republic*, "Corner-Stone Laid," 17 June 1889.

¹⁰³ *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, 25 October 1889.; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "Some Costly Buildings," 15 December 1889.

¹⁰⁴ *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "News of the Churches," 3 February 1890.; *St. Louis Public Library*, "200 Years of St. Louis Places of Worship."

¹⁰⁵ *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "The Home Crescent Club," 3 January 1890.; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "Two New Structures," 29 April 1889.

¹⁰⁶ *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "Two New Structures," 29 April 1889.

¹⁰⁷ *St. Louis Republic*, "Wonderful Brick and Mortar Evidence of the Progress of St. Louis," 10 September 1889.; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "The Home Crescent Club," 3 January 1890.

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Strassberger had immigrated to St. Louis from Germany in 1880 and established a conservatory in his north side home six years later. In 1892 moved to new rented facilities at 2235 Warren Street, and the following year purchased the former clubhouse at St. Louis Avenue and N. 22nd Street.¹⁰⁸ The move into such large facilities allowed his school to grow in both size and prestige. Ernst G. Kargau's *Mercantile, Industrial, and Professional St. Louis* touted its new location "on one of the nicest thoroughfares of North St. Louis," while Strassberger's half-page advertisement in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* proclaimed the conservatory "the pride of North St. Louis ... built with a view to give the best results – and in a neighborhood second to none."¹⁰⁹ The school's European-trained instructors taught everything from theory and language to piano and mandolin, with many of their students going on to pursue careers as professional performers.¹¹⁰ Strassberger's Conservatory was part of a larger cultural phenomenon in which newly-immigrated Germans popularized their appreciation for musical study and performance within the St. Louis community at large. From the 1850s onwards, the city's Germans formed dozens of orchestral and choral groups while hundreds of its members pursued careers as musical instructors. As the city's middle-class population rose in prominence and such luxuries as instruments were both affordable and desirable, it turned to the well-established German musical community for instruction.¹¹¹ Strassberger's was one of the premier conservatories in St. Louis, and so successful that it established a south city branch in rented facilities at Grand and Cleveland avenues in 1901. In 1904 Strassberger commissioned a larger building at Grand and Shenandoah to permanently house his "Southside Branch" (NR 3/27/80); between these two locations, in 1911 the school supported 51 professors and 1,148 students, and its size prompted the establishment of yet another branch in the O'Fallon Park neighborhood in 1920.¹¹² Clemens Strassberger and his family resided in the North Side conservatory from 1895 until 1909 before moving to South St. Louis; however, the conservatory at 2200 St. Louis Avenue remained open until 1925.¹¹³

The Freie Gemeinde von Nord St. Louis was in many ways most important German cultural institution in St. Louis Place. It stands at 2930 N. 21st Street and was built in two stages in 1867 and 1883.¹¹⁴ Sixty-five German-American rationalists and anti-clerical radicals established the Freie Gemeinde, or "Free Congregation," in St. Louis on November 6, 1850.¹¹⁵ Early waves of middle-class Germans who settled in St. Louis and its surrounding counties had often practiced "undogmatic and antidenominational" Christianity, with their fairly moderate religious views reflected in the German press. Far more liberal Germans began settling here after 1848, the most radical of which imported their rationalist views towards religion and society to "make St. Louis into the home of one of the most important free thought communities in the United States."¹¹⁶

The first Free Congregation in the nation was established in Hermann, Missouri in 1840s but soon faded; the St. Louis Freie Gemeinde was the second, making it the oldest existing Free Community at the height of its prominence in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The founders aimed to establish a school where children could be taught morality instead of religion, and to found a new church founded on logic, individual thought and self-realization, and the study of our natural surroundings without religious

¹⁰⁸ North St. Louis Business Men's Association, *Who's Who in North St. Louis*, p. 129.

¹⁰⁹ Ernst G. Kargau, *Mercantile, Industrial, and Professional St. Louis*, p. 366-368.; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, "Strassberger's Conservatory of Music, No. 2200 St. Louis Avenue," 8 March 1894.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹¹ William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis*, pp. 891.

¹¹² North St. Louis Business Men's Association, *Who's Who in North St. Louis*, p. 129.

¹¹³ City Directory.

¹¹⁴ Max Hempel, "Historical Information on the German School Association and the Free Congregation of St. Louis: 50th Anniversary 1850-1900," p. 14, 20.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 1-2.

¹¹⁶ Steven Rowan, "The Triumph of the Free Thinkers: The Freie Gemeinde von Nord-St. Louis," p.4.; Maire Agnes Murphy, "Radical Ideology and German-American Identity," p. 8.

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"indoctrination" or dogma. "Any teaching that would curtail the freedom of thought of an individual [was] to be considered as the foremost and greatest sin," and regular meetings loosely guided by a "lecturer" would strengthen unity.¹¹⁷

The Free Thinkers built their first hall on N. 14th Street between Hebert and Palm streets.¹¹⁸ While the majority of the city's Germans belonged to the Catholic and Lutheran faiths, with a mere 1 to 2 percent identifying with the Free Thinkers in 1860, theirs was an incredibly vocal minority.¹¹⁹ Among the Freie Gemeinde's members were Karl Heinzen, Carl Daenzer, Henrich Boerstein, and Emil Preetorius, publishers, journalists and editors of St. Louis' most prominent German newspapers including the *Anzeiger des Westens* and *Westliche Post*. These papers boasted circulations in the tens of thousands and were highly influential even compared with English-language newspapers, and provided a mouthpiece for the spread of rationalist and anticlerical-ideals with which they sought to shape the city's German-American community.¹²⁰ Those in their numbers were often university-educated and politically-inclined even prior to coming to the United States. They were among the best-known German-Americans in late-nineteenth century St. Louis.¹²¹

In 1863 the congregation included ninety-two dues-paying members and was solidly established enough to pursue the construction of a larger hall. Emil Preetorius and lecturer Carl Ludeking, two driving forces behind the Free Thinkers movement, led the efforts, and in 1865 the group purchased a \$4,500 lot at N. 17th (now N. 21st) Street and Dodier, facing St. Louis Place Park. Founding member and builder Carl Salomon, along with John Colonius, designed and constructed the congregation's new hall in 1867. It stood seven bays wide and faced N. 16th (now 20th) Street.¹²² Two years later the Free Thinkers opened a school in the new building but quickly found that they could not afford the endeavor. In 1869 they turned the classrooms over to the St. Louis Public Schools rationalizing that, unlike when the congregation was founded, the public school system had expanded and grown to provide the purely secular education they desired.¹²³

Around this time the Freie Gemeinde took a more radical turn, eliminating any mention of God from their by-laws and texts in order to strip the congregation from any vestiges of Christianity.¹²⁴ Its philosophy was heavily influenced by science and Darwinism in the belief "that that technological progress had proven mankind's ability to think rationally and intelligently, independent of religion and political orthodoxies, and his ability to hasten social and economic progress [while] men and women can and should create a free and just society through political and social reform and ethical living."¹²⁵ Major religious figures and texts were viewed as informative philosophies towards gaining ultimate truths rather than sacred texts.¹²⁶ In 1869 Ludeking was the only North American representative to World Freethinkers' Congress in Naples, representing smaller congregations in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and others.¹²⁷ His 1870s address to the Free Thinkers outlined their new direction most clearly, stating that

¹¹⁷ Max Hempel, "Historical Information on the German School Association and the Free Congregation of St. Louis: 50th Anniversary 1850-1900," p. 1-2.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

¹¹⁹ Maire Agnes Murphy, "Radical Ideology and German-American Identity," p. 8.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 9, 21, 30-1.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 39.; *St. Louis Republic*, "Free Thinkers to Convene in St. Louis," 3 February 1897.

¹²² Steven Rowan, "The Triumph of the Free Thinkers: The Freie Gemeinde von Nord-St. Louis," p. 11.

¹²³ Max Hempel, "Historical Information on the German School Association and the Free Congregation of St. Louis: 50th Anniversary 1850-1900," p. 15.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

¹²⁵ Maire Agnes Murphy, "Radical Ideology and German-American Identity," p. 23-4.

¹²⁶ *St. Louis Republic*, "Free Thinkers to Convene in St. Louis," 3 February 1897.

¹²⁷ Steven Rowan, "The Triumph of the Free Thinkers: The Freie Gemeinde von Nord-St. Louis," 11.

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The Free Congregation is defined more openly than a cultural congregation free of religion. It wants to be a union of thinkers rather than repeaters of prayers. It wants to educate sensible humane men and women rather than pious ones. It believes that it can further the progress of mankind through the development of a reasonable point of view rather than through a religious outlook ... It is not possible for us to change the mentality of the backward masses in an instant, as to make a wise man out of an ignoramus, to make a thinker out of a dreamer, a courageous outspoken representative of the truth out of a cowardly always considerate man, a disciple of the free mind out of a money-man. We can do without the masses. When they are forced to make a decision because of practical aspects, they will choose one side or the other. In such an instant, the greater masses will come to us... Until that day, they will make up the rear which only follows slowly.¹²⁸

In 1876 the Free Thinkers established a library which grew to 3,000 volumes, serving an important community function in the years before public libraries, and in 1881 they "formed a relief group" to provide health insurance for members.¹²⁹ Financially stable and backed by a solid membership, the congregation also decided to build an addition to the hall. Salomon again served as contractor for the addition designed by Charles F. May. Complete in 1883, the \$9,000 project added six bays to the southern end of the building.¹³⁰ In 1882 the public schools had vacated the hall to move classes to the newly-constructed Blair School immediately to its southwest, after which the congregation converted the former classrooms into meeting rooms and library space.¹³¹ In 1896 the Free Thinkers established a small community in South St. Louis which held meetings at the South St. Louis Turner Hall at 10th and Carroll Streets.¹³² It continued to be the leading Free Thinking community into the 1900s though, ironically, it faded in prominence as its ideals became more widely accepted.

Declining membership prompted the Free Thinkers to sell the hall to the Neighborhood Association in 1943. They remained in the District, moving their meeting house to a former residence at 2218 St. Louis Avenue. The congregation sold the property in 1961, opting to work more closely with similar groups of thought such as the Unitarians and the Ethical Society, and in 1969 dissolved as an independent entity.¹³³ The Neighborhood Association, known as the Youth and Family Center after 1995, had been established on the near north side in 1911 to minister to newly-arriving German and Eastern European immigrants; it served its outreach functions in St. Louis Place's ever-evolving community until vacating the former Freie Gemeinde in 2010.¹³⁴

In total, the Free Thinkers relationship with St. Louis Place spanned a total of ninety-four years between its grand hall on N. 21st Street and its presence on St. Louis Avenue. Early members of the Freie Gemeinde who also built or owned homes in the District include Charles and Otto Stifel, Clemens Strassberger, and William Protzmann.¹³⁵ Stifel was involved with the group by the late 1860s at least; a mere half-block south of the Free Thinkers' hall, his home was also the earliest extant residence built by a German-American in St. Louis Place, illustrating the pull the Freie Gemeinde likely had on German development in the District. The hall's presence in St. Louis Place meant that the neighborhood was the

¹²⁸ Max Hempel, "Historical Information on the German School Association and the Free Congregation of St. Louis: 50th Anniversary 1850-1900," p. 19.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 20.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*; Esley Hamilton, "The German Free Thinkers in St. Louis.," Building Permits.

¹³¹ Max Hempel, "Historical Information on the German School Association and the Free Congregation of St. Louis: 50th Anniversary 1850-1900," p. 20.

¹³² *St. Louis Republic*, "Free Thinkers to Convene in St. Louis," 3 February 1897.

¹³³ Freie Gemeinde Von St. Louis Collection, Western Historical Manuscripts Collection.

¹³⁴ Youth and Family Center, "About Us."

¹³⁵ Max Hempel, "Historical Information on the German School Association and the Free Congregation of St. Louis: 50th Anniversary 1850-1900," p. 61, 70-1.

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focal point of German intellectualism in the city during the latter part of the nineteenth-century and the early-twentieth century.

St. Louis Place Since 1955

By 1955, numerous occupancy permits were being issued by the Building Division for boarding houses in the district. This indicates the disintegration of the German-American community and passage of the original demographics of St. Louis Place. After some Italian and Eastern European settlement, the neighborhood became mostly African-American by 1970. Since the end of the period of significance, the city fabric within the Union Addition has suffered great loss of physical fabric. This loss is noted in a 1984 redevelopment report's account of neighborhood population, which diminished from 12,014 in 1960 to 2,569 in 1988.¹³⁶ The same report noted that between 1970 and 1988, 1,200 housing units had been demolished in the neighborhood. Of those units, 636 had been seized by the city for unpaid taxes.¹³⁷

The Johnson administration created the Model Cities program in 1966 to encourage comprehensive planning for urban areas with severe deterioration and social instability. In 1968 St. Louis selected the area north of downtown, bounded by Interstate 70 on the east, Palm Avenue/Natural Bridge on the north, Jefferson Avenue on the west, Cass Avenue on the north, Grand Avenue on the west and Delmar Boulevard on the south as the city's Model City area.¹³⁸ The City Plan Commission adopted various plans in this area for physical and social transformation, but lacked sufficient funding for thorough implementation. One of the priorities was clearance of vacant buildings, which was undertaken with a rate faster than in other parts of north St. Louis. In the district, nearly every demolition permit in the Model City period corresponds to Model City implementation that ended in 1974 when the Nixon administration replaced it with the current Community Development Block Grant program.

The selective clearance of the St. Louis Place neighborhood left many blocks more unstable than ever, and vacancy and deterioration increased after 1974. In September 1983, the Board of Aldermen designated the portion of the neighborhood bounded by Jefferson Avenue, Cass Avenue, N. 20th Street, Howard Street, N. 23rd Street and Madison Street as an official redevelopment area under Chapter 100 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri. The goal of this redevelopment was complete clearance for a light industrial park that would eventually be expanded to the vacant Pruitt-Igoe housing project site to the south. Again, implementation of the redevelopment plan stopped at demolition, in this case near-complete, and within a decade the city abandoned the project.

Developer McCormack Baron devised a more sensitive redevelopment program in the 1980s. In 1982, the company purchased Frank P. Blair School, commissioned a National Register of Historic Places nomination and completed rehabilitation of the buildings. McCormack Baron also purchased many vacant buildings around the intersection of N. 20th and Madison streets, including the abandoned Columbia Brewery. The Community Development Administration funded an architectural survey of the Union Addition in 1983, and a National Register of Historic Places historic district nomination, the Clemens House-Columbia Brewery Historic District, for an area of the St. Louis Place neighborhood. Listed in 1984, the historic district was expanded in 1986 to boundaries that adjoin the current district on the east (see figure #10). A 1985 architectural survey by Landmarks Association of St. Louis indicated that the architectural character and development history of the Clemens House-Columbia Brewery Historic District was consistent with the area of the neighborhood west of St. Louis Place Park and that larger boundary was more desirable, the Community Development Administration did not pursue any

¹³⁶ Fleming Corporation. *Redevelopment Plan for the Montgomery Neighborhood*. p. 1.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*

¹³⁸ City Plan Commission, 1973. p. 26.

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nomination of that area.¹³⁹ Subsequently, more physical fabric has been lost and other large-scale redevelopment plans have been proposed.

¹³⁹ Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Union Addition Architectural Survey Map.

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UTM References Continued

5. 743 130 4281 310
6. 742 740 4281 650

Boundary Description

The boundary of the St. Louis Place Historic District is indicated by a heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "St. Louis Place Historic District" (attached).

Boundary Justification

The nominated district includes all of the Union Addition to the city of St. Louis that has not previously been listed in the National Register of Historic Places and that has sufficient integrity of setting to be eligible for listing as a historic district. The Union Addition's layout is almost completely intact. Streets, alleys and parcel boundaries are largely unchanged since subdivision in 1850. However, due to extensive demolition of building stock, only a small part of the original subdivision retains historic character through historic building density. Part of the area that does retain character is included in the Clemens House-Columbia Brewery Historic District. Of the parts that remain, the St. Louis Place Historic District is the only section where contiguous multi-block concentrations of historic buildings are found. There are several small clusters of buildings and even two nearly-intact block faces that remain in the Union Addition. The St. Louis Place Historic District boundary includes the largest part of the subdivision with cohesive historic character that is not already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The boundary excludes adjacent groups of eligible resources that are separated from this district by vacant land or block faces that have lost historic character. While the boundary includes both sides of the street on most of 23rd Street, 25th Street, St. Louis Avenue, Rauschenbach Avenue and Montgomery Street it omits parts of other streets. On 22nd Street, the boundary cannot include the eastern side of the street south of the alley south of St. Louis Avenue due to lack of remaining buildings. At North Market Street, the boundary moves east to the alley line to exclude a block of 22nd Street that has more vacant land than buildings present and no longer conveys historic appearance. The boundary on 21st street excludes areas to the east that lack streetscape integrity or have been built up with infill housing, except where it incorporates the former Freie Gemeinde, an institutional anchor important to the character of St. Louis Place Park, and where it incorporates a group of resources associated with the former dwelling at 2013 St. Louis Avenue.

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St. Louis City, Missouri

Photographs

Unless otherwise indicated, the following is true for all photographs submitted with this nomination:

St. Louis Place Historic District
St. Louis City, Missouri
Photographers: Michael R. Allen and Lindsey Derrington
Digital source files in the collection of the Preservation Research Office.

The dates that the photographs were taken:
September 2010: Photographs 1-10, 13-15, 17-34, 36, 38-41, 43-44
November 2010: Photograph 11
December 2010: Photographs 16 and 35
January 2011: Photographs 12, 37, 42, 45

The descriptions of each photograph number are:

1. View of St. Louis Place Park, looking northeast toward intersection of St. Louis Avenue and 21st Street.
2. View south in St. Louis Place Park from just south of St. Louis Avenue.
3. View northeast in St. Louis Place Park, showing water cage.
4. View north in St. Louis Place Park from Maiden Lane.
5. View southwest in St. Louis Place Park from 21st Street at Florissant Avenue.
6. View northwest at St. Louis Place Park, showing the playground.
7. View northwest at the former Freie Gemeinde.
8. View northeast toward 2602 (right) and 2608 (right) N. 22nd Street.
9. View southeast 2516 N. 22nd Street.
10. View northeast toward 2904-6 N. 22nd Street.
11. View east at 2812 N. 23rd Street.
12. View northwest toward front elevation of 2701 N. 25th Street.
13. View northwest at south elevation of 2701 N. 25th Street.
14. View southeast toward 2134 (left) and 2138 (right) Benton Street.
15. View northwest toward 2343 Montgomery Street.
16. View southeast showing (from left) 2538, 2540 and 2542 Montgomery Street.
17. View northwest toward Fire Station No. 5.
18. View northwest showing (from left) 1829, 1835, 1839 and 1843 Rauschenbach Avenue.
19. View northwest toward the German Baptist Church and Blair School.
20. View northwest toward 2819 and 2831 Rauschenbach Avenue.
21. View west toward 2907 Rauschenbach Avenue.
22. View northwest showing (from left) 3105, 3109, 3117 and 3123 Rauschenbach Avenue.
23. View northwest toward 3011 Rauschenbach Avenue.
24. View west toward 3101 Rauschenbach Avenue.
25. View northwest toward 3123 Rauschenbach Avenue.
26. View south toward 2002 St. Louis Avenue.
27. View north toward 2013 St. Louis Avenue.
28. View west toward the outbuildings at 2013 St. Louis Avenue.
29. View northwest showing (from right) 2125, 2135-7 and 2205 St. Louis Avenue.
30. View southwest toward the Second German Church of the New Jerusalem.
31. View southwest showing (from left) 2128, 2130-32 and 2134 St. Louis Avenue.
32. View southwest showing (from left) 2200, 2206, 2210 and 2212 St. Louis Avenue.
33. View south toward 2218 St. Louis Avenue.

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34. View southwest showing (from left) 2222, 2228 and 2232 St. Louis Avenue.
35. View north toward 2219-23 St. Louis Avenue.
36. View southwest showing (from left) 2236 and 2240 St. Louis Avenue.
37. View northeast showing (from left) 2249, 2247, 2243, 2241 and 2237 St. Louis Avenue.
38. View southeast showing outbuildings at 2237 (left) and 2243 (right) St. Louis Avenue.
39. View southeast showing the former Gregory Presbyterian Church.
40. View north showing 2305 St. Louis Avenue.
41. View west showing (from right) 2325-7, 2337 and 2343 St. Louis Avenue.
42. View southeast showing (from left) 2320-22, 2324, 2326-28, 2332-34, 2338 and 2340 St. Louis Avenue.
43. View southwest toward 2500 St. Louis Avenue.
44. View northwest toward the former Sacred Heart Parish School.
45. View northeast showing (from right) 2515-17, 2519 and 2539 St. Louis Avenue.

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St. Louis Place Historic District
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- Figure 3: First plan of the Union Addition subdivision, with north at right.
- Figure 4: The defunct city reservoir and the Reservoir Market (number 7) shown in Compton & Dry's *Pictorial St. Louis* (1876).
- Figure 5: Plate from Compton & Dry's *Pictorial St. Louis* (1876) showing the lack of development of St. Louis Avenue west of N. 22nd Street by 1875 (then known and labeled as 18th Street).
- Figure 6: The Freie Gemeinde before the addition in 1883.
- Figure 7: Rendering of the Home Crescent Club upon completion in 1889. The building shown to abut the Home Crescent Club at left never existed, because that is where N. 22nd (the 18th) Street runs.
- Figure 8: The Sheehan mansion at 2305 St. Louis Avenue circa 1940. Photograph by Dr. William G. Swekosky.
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- Figure 10: Map of the amended Clemens House-Columbia Brewery Historic District marked with a heavy line to show the boundary of the St. Louis Place Historic District.
- Figure 11: Photograph of 2831 (extant) and 2901 (demolished) Rauschenbach Avenue through St. Louis Place Park, taken circa 1955.
- Figure 12: View looking northeast toward 2243 – 2249 St. Louis Avenue, taken circa 1955.
- Figure 13: St. Louis Place Park as depicted in *Pictorial St. Louis* (1876).
- Figure 14: Lafayette Square as depicted in *Pictorial St. Louis* (1876).
- Figure #15: Plan of St. Louis Place Park.

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Figure 1: Aerial photograph of the nominated St. Louis Place Historic District. Source: Google Maps.

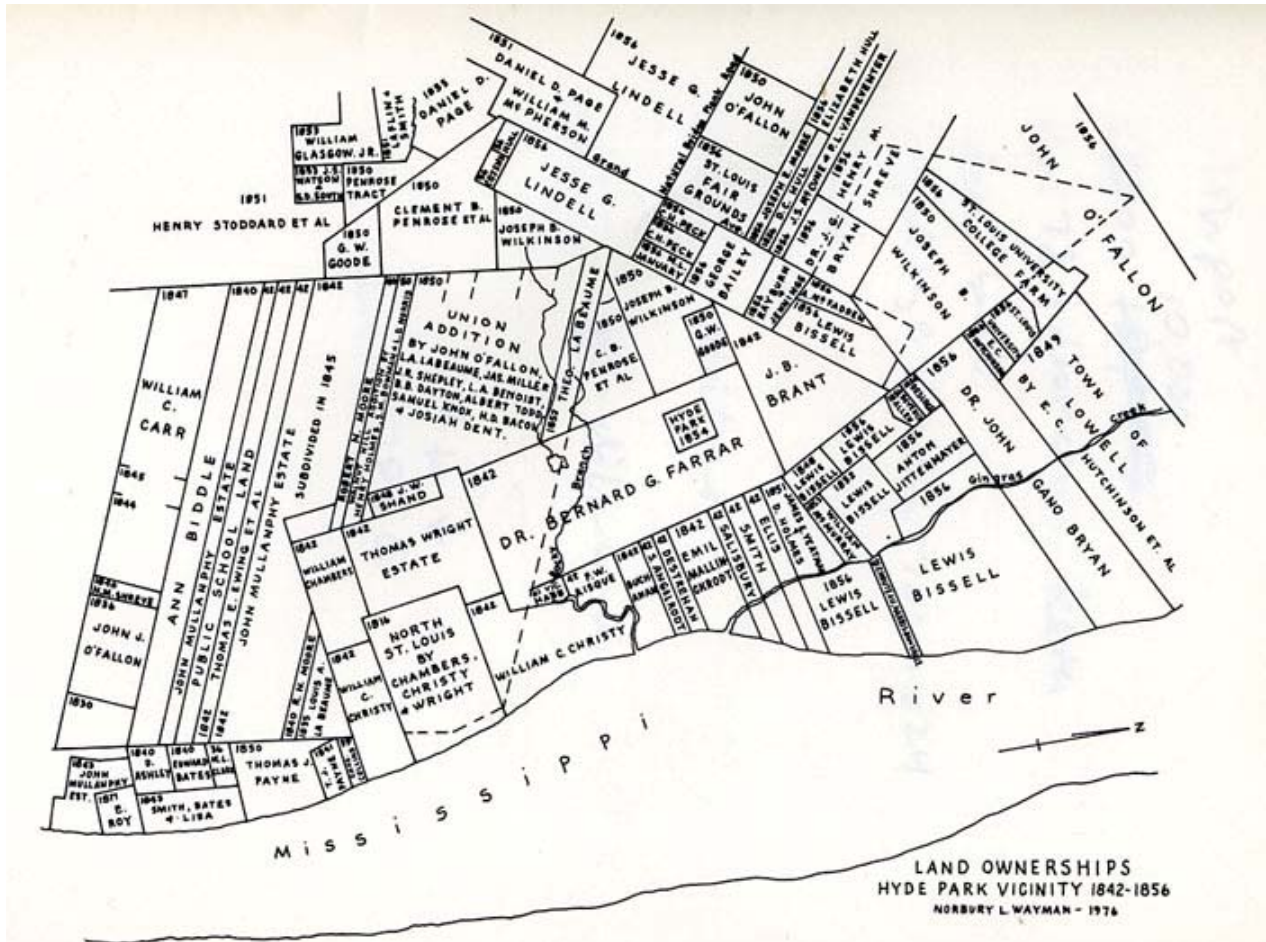


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Figure 2: Map showing relationship of Union Addition to other 19th century north St. Louis subdivisions.
Source: Drawn by Pat Hays Baer for Landmarks Association of St. Louis, 1979.

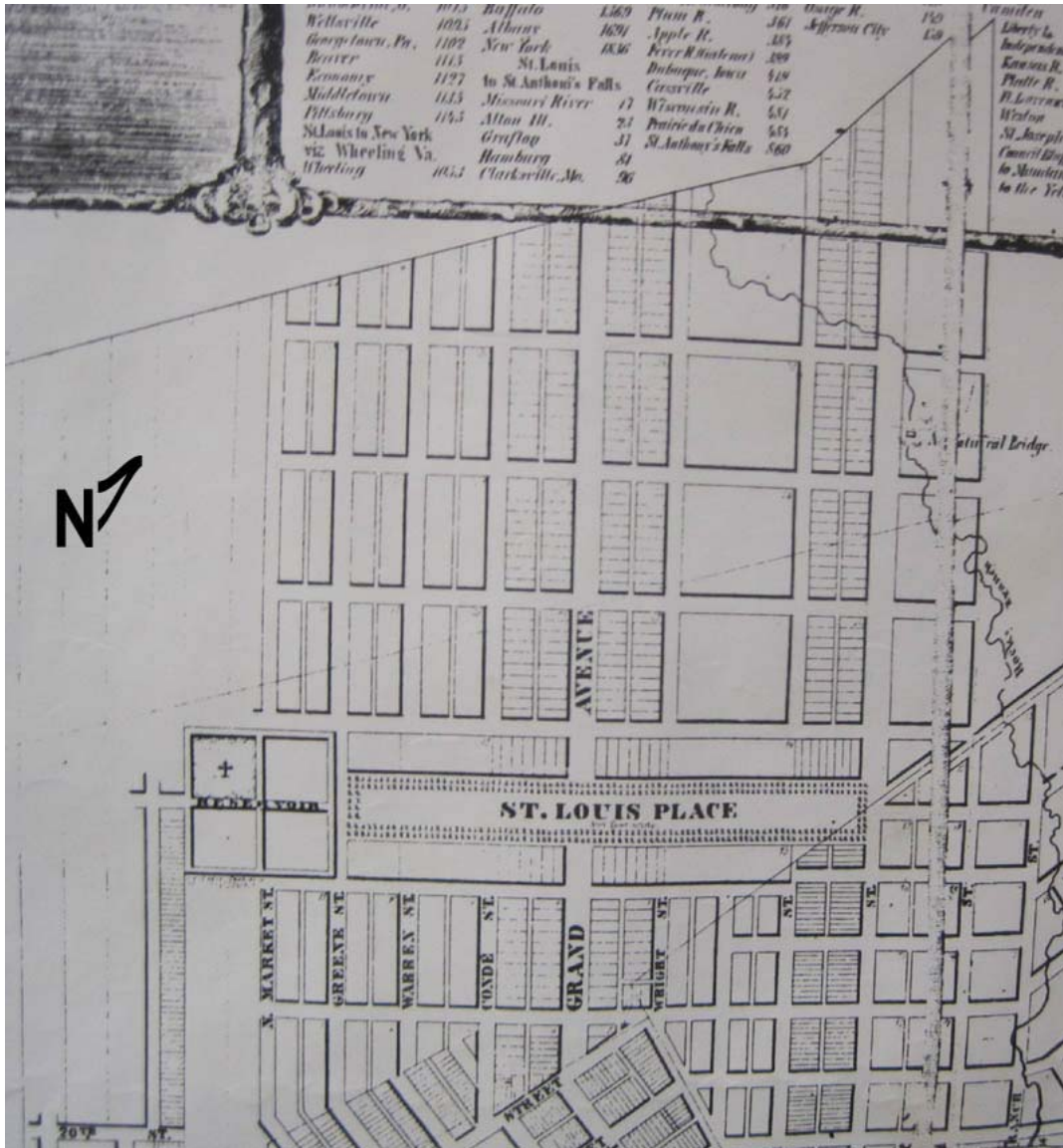


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Figure 3: First plan of the Union Addition subdivision, with north at right. Source: Derived from the *Plan of the City of St. Louis* by Julius Huttawa, 1850.

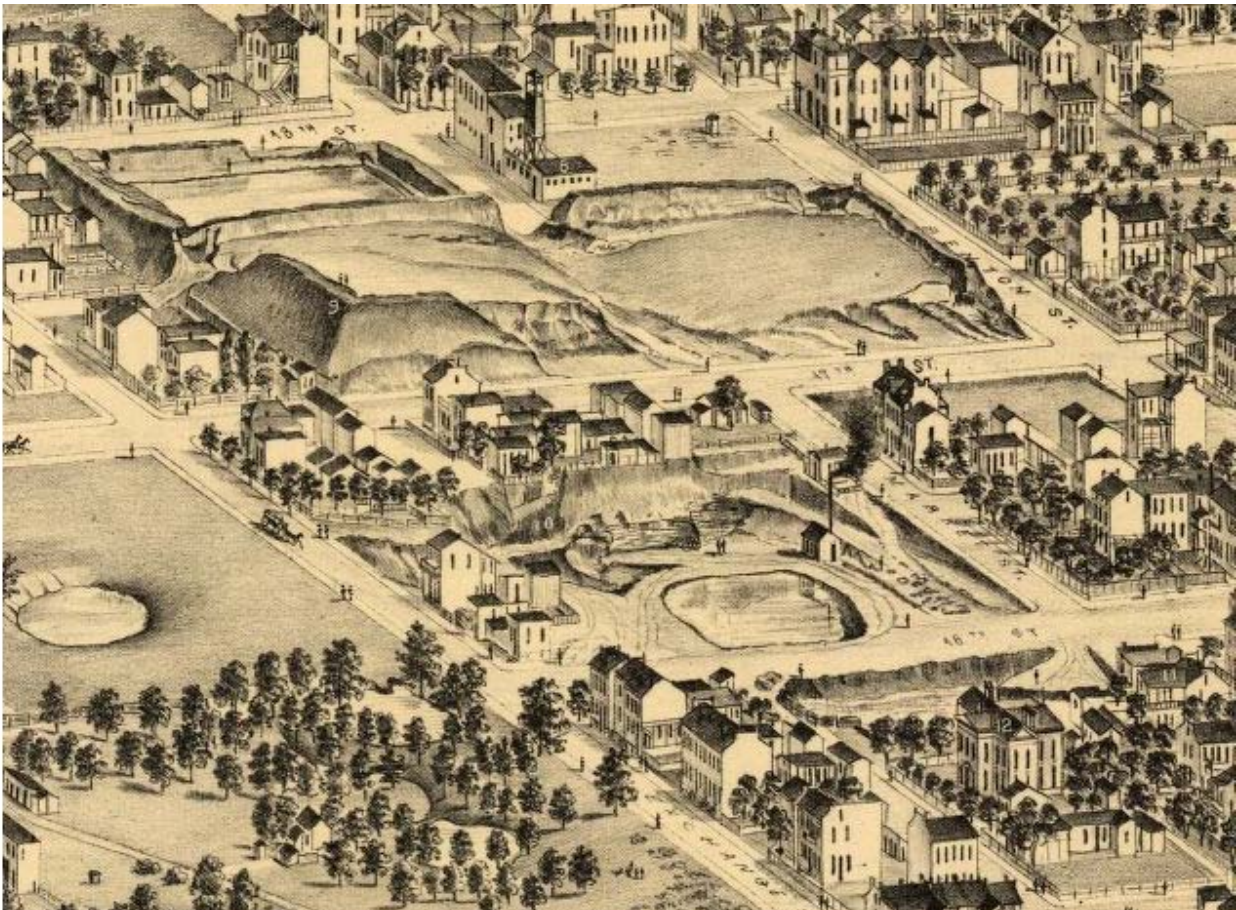


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Figure 4: The defunct city reservoir and the Reservoir Market (number 7) shown in Compton & Dry's *Pictorial St. Louis* (1876).

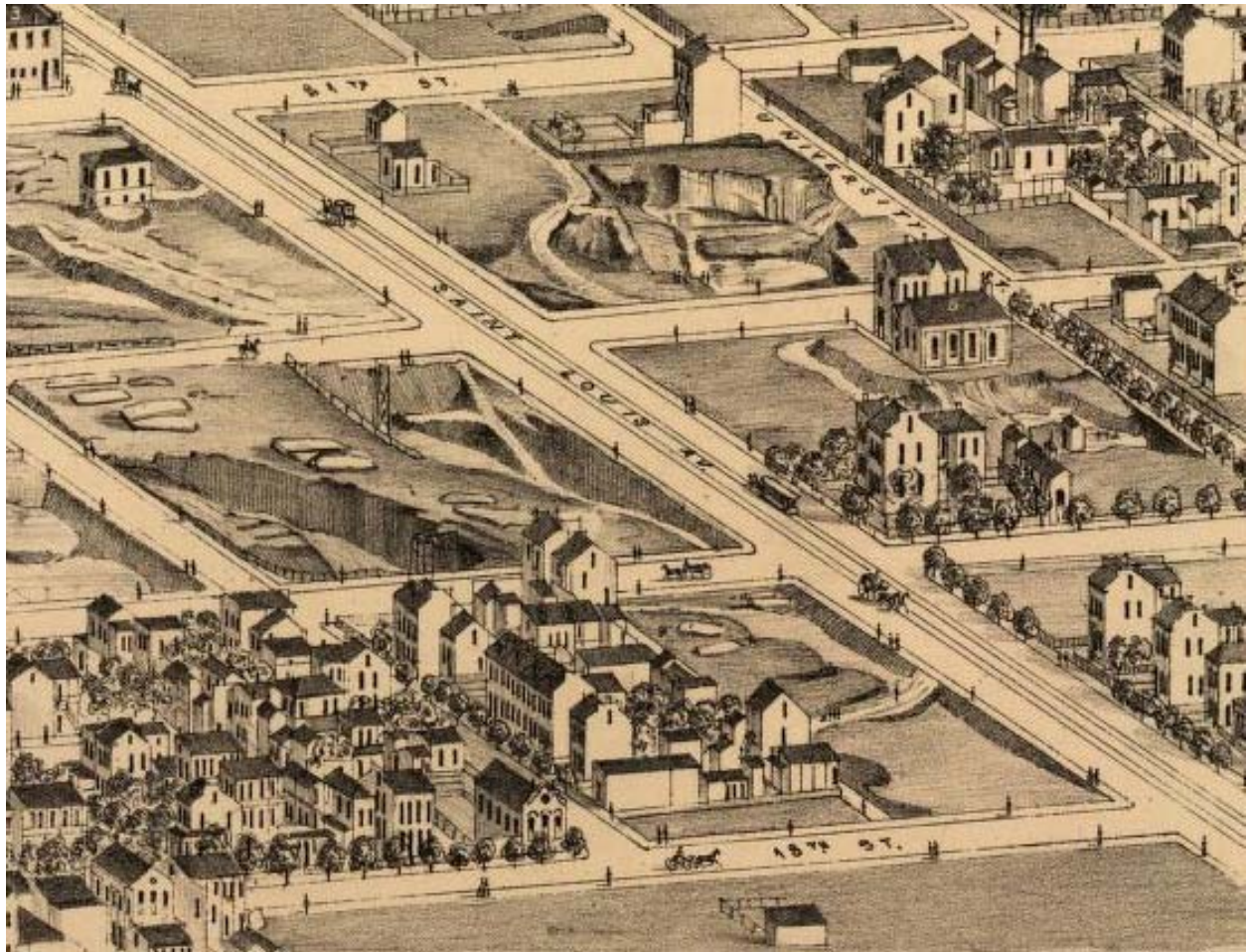


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Figure 5: Plate from Compton & Dry's *Pictorial St. Louis* (1876) showing the lack of development of St. Louis Avenue west of N. 22nd Street by 1875 (then known and labeled as 18th Street).



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Figure 6: The Freie Gemeinde before the addition in 1883. Source: Private collection.

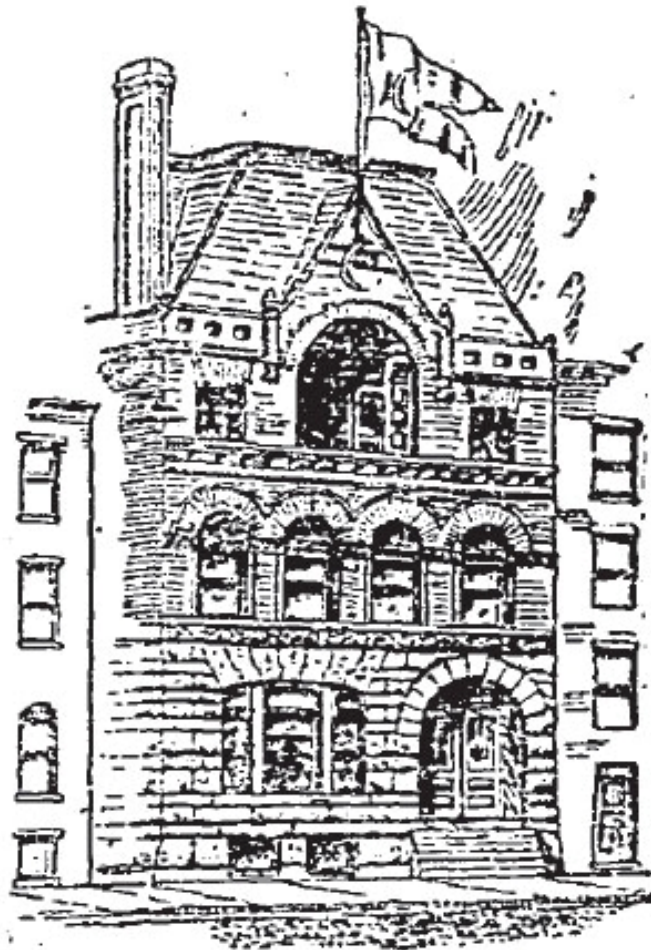


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Figure 7: Rendering of the Home Crescent Club upon completion in 1889. The building shown to abut the Home Crescent Club at left never existed, because that is where N. 22nd (the 18th) Street runs. Source: *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.



Home Crescent Club.

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Figure 8: The Sheehan mansion at 2305 St. Louis Avenue circa 1940. Photograph by Dr. William G. Swekosky. Source: Print in the collection of Landmarks Association of St. Louis.



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Figure 9: View from the 2300 block of University Street southwest toward the former Sacred Heart Parish School at 2505 St. Louis Avenue. Photograph taken by Michael R. Allen in September 2006. This photograph shows the level of building loss and lack of streetscape coherence around the nominated district.

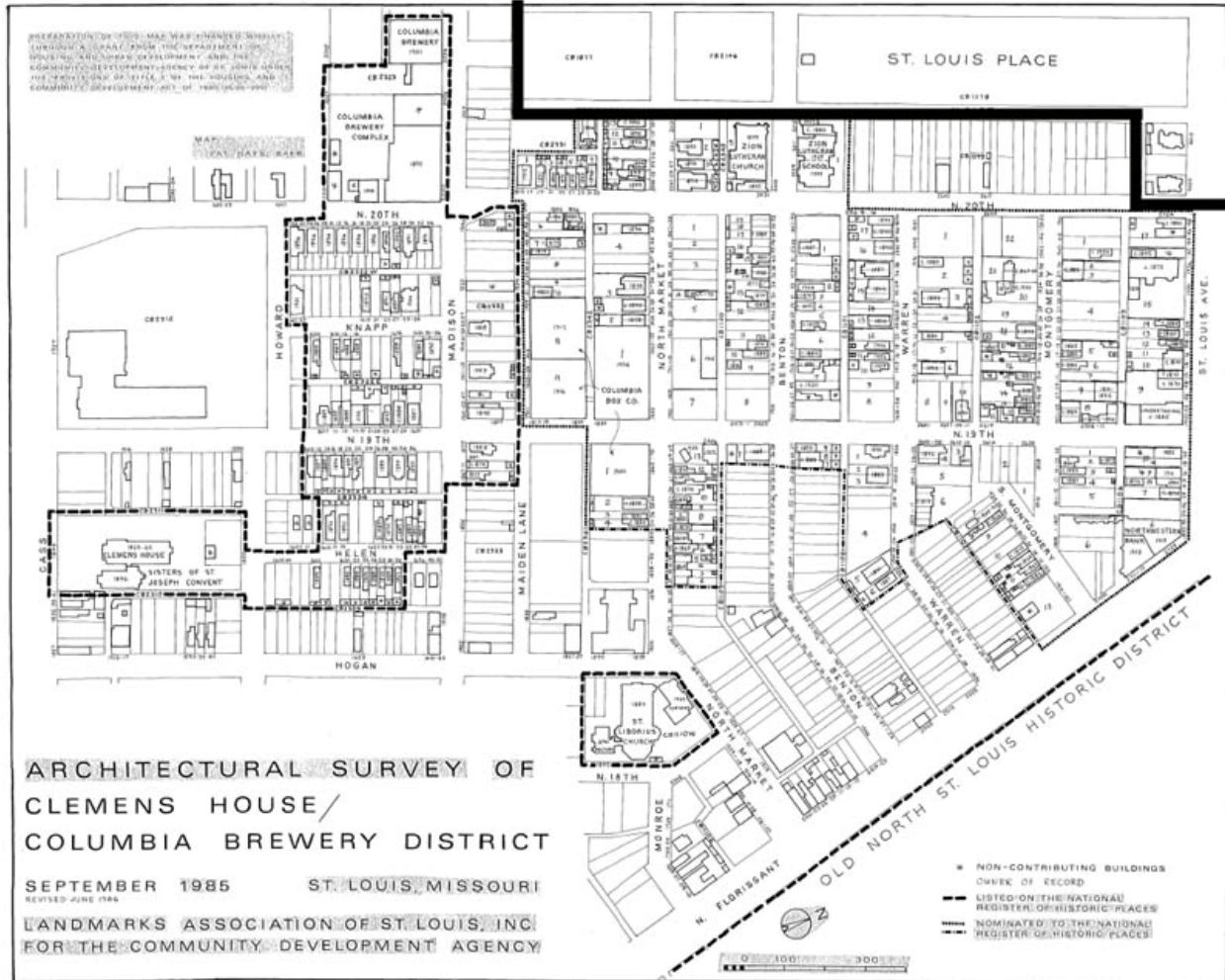


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Figure 10: Map of the amended Clemens House-Columbia Brewery Historic District marked with a heavy line to show the boundary of the St. Louis Place Historic District. Source: National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form: Clemens House Columbia Brewery Historic District Amendment (1986).



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Figure 11: Photograph of 2831 (extant) and 2901 (demolished) Rauschenbach Avenue through St. Louis Place Park, taken circa 1955. Source: State Historical Society of Missouri.



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Figure 12: View looking northeast toward 2243 – 2249 St. Louis Avenue, taken circa 1955. Source: State Historical Society of Missouri.



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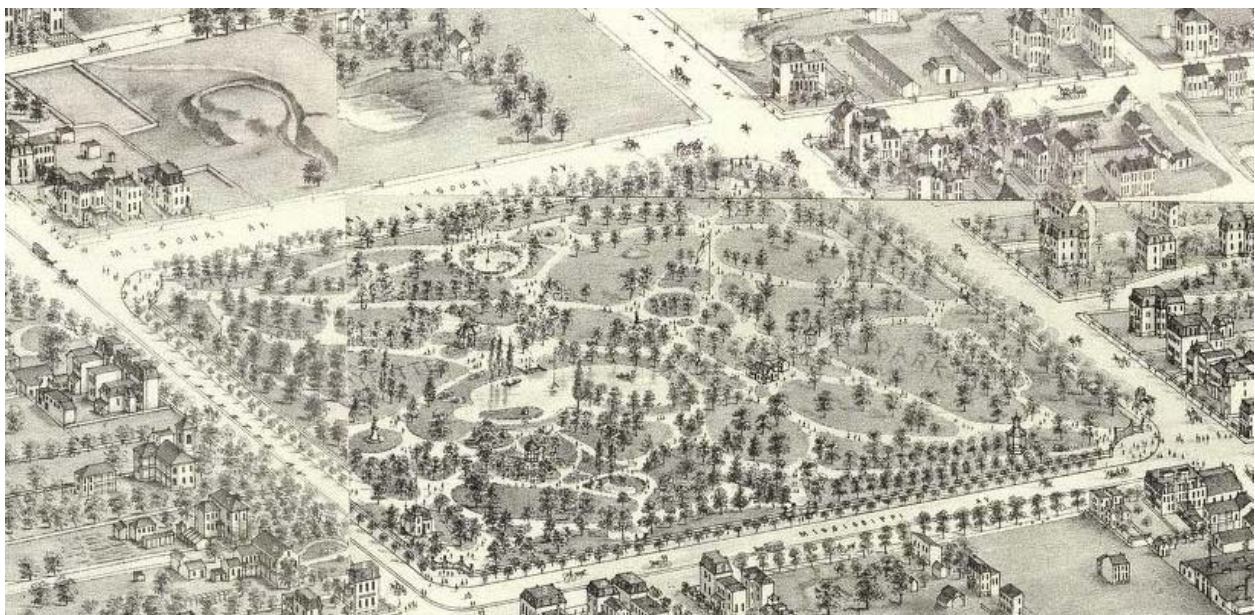
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Figure 13: St. Louis Place Park as depicted in *Pictorial St. Louis* (1876).



Figure 14: Lafayette Square as depicted in *Pictorial St. Louis* (1876).

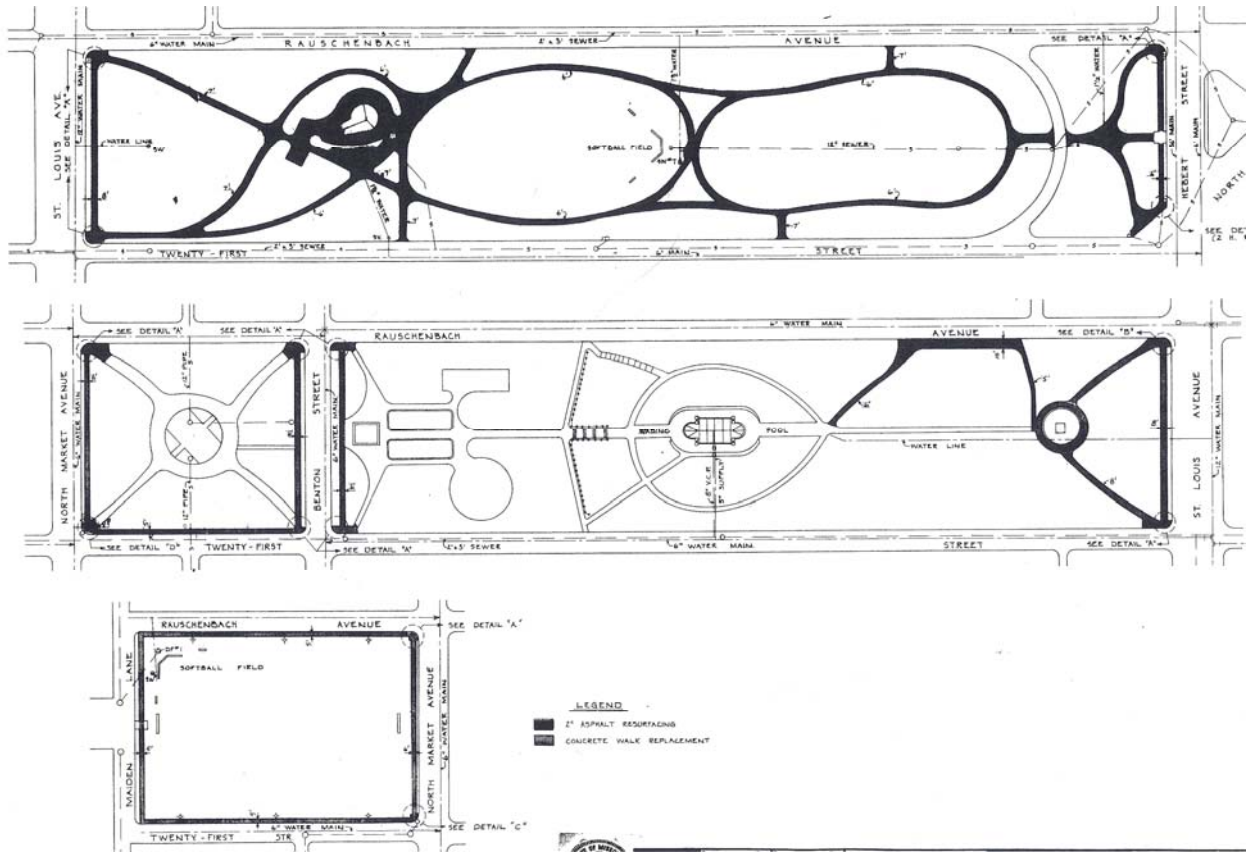


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Figure #15: Plan of St. Louis Place Park. Source: Department of Parks and Recreation, City of St. Louis.



ST. LOUIS PLACE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
ST. LOUIS
[INDEPENDENT CITY],
MISSOURI

- UTM REFS:
1. 15/742700 E
4282000 N
2. 15/743330 E
4282240 N
3. 15/743530 E
4282040 N
4. 15/743260 E
4281300 N
5. 15/743130 E
4281310 N
6. 15/742740 E
4281650 N

720 000 FEET
(IL WEST)

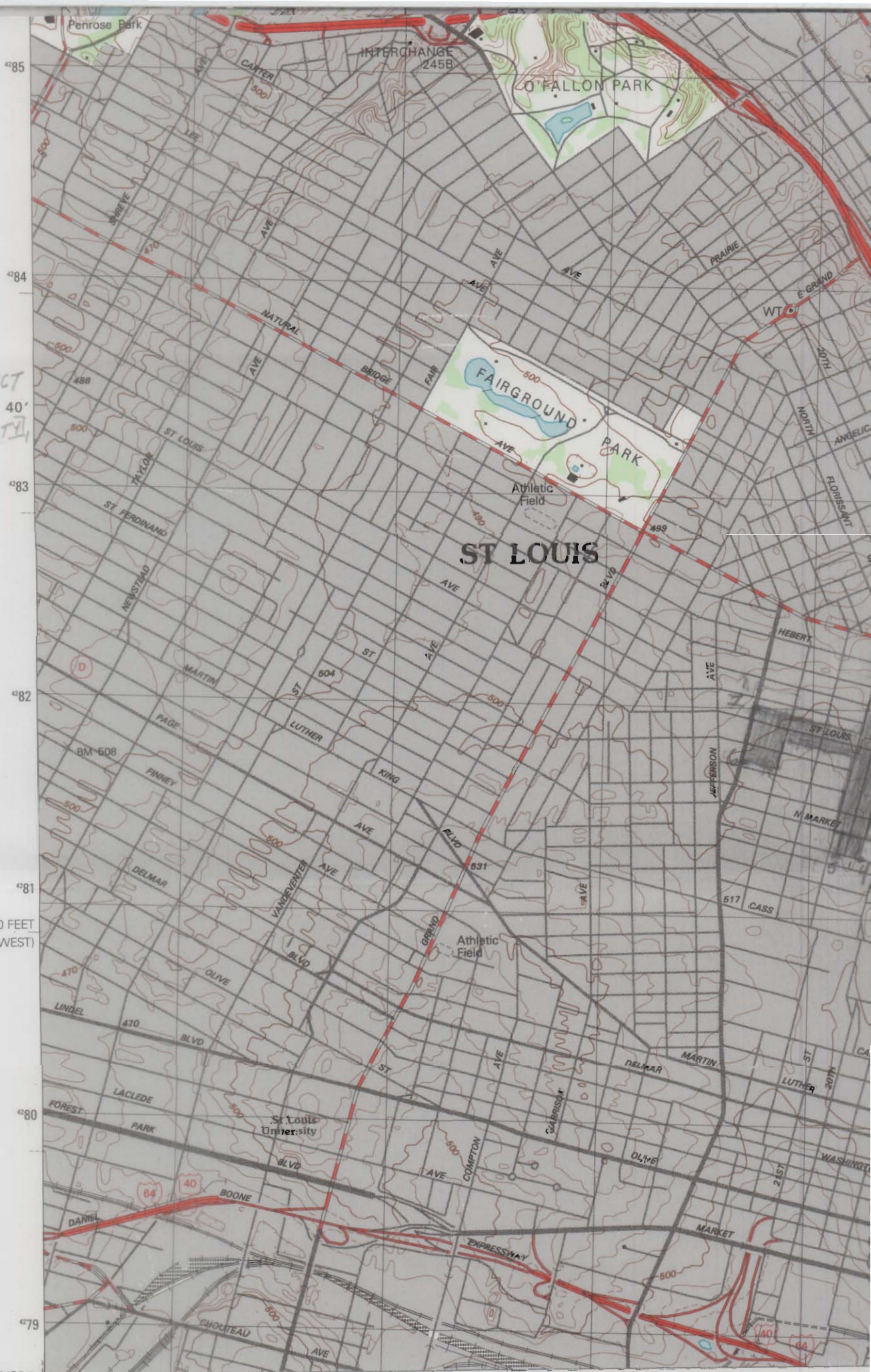
38°37'30"
90°15'

'40

'41

2 280 000 FEET (IL WEST)

12'30"

















THE YOUTH AND FAMILY CENTER
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2604











25th ST

WORTHINGTON

1



NO LOITERING

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FIRE STATION 5

ONE WAY









UB3 X5J

001 45E









27

Ⓡ
LAST THRU
FRONT TO REAR
↔

ADT







2015



POLISH FESTIVAL
SEPT 10 11

♿
HANDICAPPED
PARKING





ABYSSINIAN
M.E. CHURCH
SUNDAY SCHOOL
9:30 A.M.
WORSHIP SERVICE
11:00 A.M.
12:00 P.M.
7:00 P.M.
PASTOR
[Name]













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MONDAY



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**GREATER BIBLE WAY
COMMUNITY CHURCH**

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| SCHOOL | 8:45 A.M. |
| WORSHIP SERVICE | 10:15 A.M. |
| WEDNESDAY NIGHT PRAYER | 7:00 P.M. |
| WEDNESDAY NIGHT PRAYER | 7:10 P.M. |

Worship Service Every Fourth & Sunday Night











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THE GRIOT MUSEUM OF BLACK HISTORY

P



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